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JULIUS HEURLIN
GRADUATE HORTICULTURIST AND
LANDSCAPE GARDENER

THE BLUE HILL NURSERIES
SOUTH BRAINTREE
MASSACHUSETTS



MY SPECIALTIES ARE HERBACEOUS PLANTS AND CONIFERAE



TERMS AND REMARKS

All offers are made subject to stock being unsold.

Five and twenty-five at ten and hundred rate, respectively. **Single plants at double the rate per hundred.**

A charge for packing will be made to cover cost of material. **No charge is made when cash accompanies order.**

All herbaceous plants are at least one year, grown in the open field.

While I exercise the greatest care to have all trees, shrubs and plants genuine and reliable, and hold myself prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that prove untrue, **I do not give any warranty, expressed or implied;** and, in case of any error on my part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and myself that I shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the goods. **No complaints will be considered that are not made within five days after receipt of stock. All bills remaining unpaid December 1 in fall, and July 1 in spring, will be subject to sight draft without further notice.**

No account opened for less than ten dollars.

This list cancels all previous quotations.

Certificate of Inspection sent with each shipment.

Considering where my nursery is located, on the southeastern slope of the Blue Hills, the bleakest, most exposed, and, according to the United States weather bureau, windiest section east of the Rocky mountains, is it not reasonable to assume that any plant raised and grown here will succeed under conditions a little less trying?

Braintree is on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., ten miles south of Boston, with more than 60 trains a day in either direction.

SOUTH BRAINTREE, MASS.

[illegible]



Novelties

- ASTER** *Amellus Preziosa*. Deep blue flowers of perfect form. 50 cts.
- A.** *Novæ-Belgii*, *Edna Mercia*. Bright red, on 4- to 6-foot stems. 25 cts.
- A.** *patens*, *Pink Beauty*. Medium-sized, deep pink flowers, on graceful branches, 3 feet long. 25 cts.
- CAMPANULA** *glomerata acaulis*. Dense clusters of dark blue flowers. 50 cts.
- C.** *persicifolia Humosa*. Flowers semi-double, resembling *Moerheimi*, but larger, and a beautiful blue. \$1.
- C.** *persicifolia marginata*. Enormous bell-shaped flowers of the purest white, with edges shaded pale blue. \$1.
- CHRYSANTHEMUM** *maximum superbum*. Very large, pure white flowers, with pointed petals and small yellow disk, on stems 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts.
- C.** *maximum Robinsonii*. White fringed petals; plant of medium height, and very floriferous. 50 cts.
- DELPHINIUM** *hybridum Albion*. Pure white, semi-double, 4 to 5 feet high. 75 cts.
- GYPSOPHILA** *paniculata fl. pl.* Grows about 3 feet high; in habit identical with the type, and as graceful. Flowers pure white, and double. 50 cts.
- IRIS** *Germanica*, *Bridesmaid*. Standards white and lavender, falls striped red and lilac. Very free. 25 cts.
- I.** *Germanica*, *Her Majesty*. Large rose and lilac. 75 cts.
- I.** *Germanica*, *Perfection*. Standards lavender, falls rich ultra-marine. 25 cts.
- I.** *Germanica*, *Trautlieb*. Bright rose, with white center. 50 cts.
- KNIPHOFIA**, *Express*. Plant dwarf, in continuous bloom from July throughout the season. Flowers in different shades of yellow and brown in greatest profusion. 50c.
- K.**, *May Queen*. This is the first one to flower. Last of May. 50 cts.

I plan for laying out large and small estates, and carry out the work. Stock grown for this purpose

- PHLOX** *paniculata*, Blue Hills. Dark blue when cut. Certificate of Merit. 25 cts.
P. paniculata, Daybreak. Beautiful shell-pink; exquisite. 25 cts.
P. paniculata, Tapis Blanc. Pure white, individual flowers 2 inches across. Certificate of Merit. 50 cts.
P. paniculata, Mrs. Heurlin. Tall, pure white; panicles three times as large as any other Phlox. Certificate of Merit. 25 cts.
P. paniculata, Victor. Carmine; extra large flowers. Certificate of Merit. 25 cts.

"At the weekly show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society on Saturday, Perennial Phloxes held sway, although there were many other fine and interesting exhibits. In the award class, the Blue Hill Nurseries led with a fine truss of each of twelve varieties. The Blue Hill Nurseries were to be congratulated, however, on the fact that three of the twelve varieties were seedlings of their own raising, viz.: Victor, Mrs. Julius Heurlin and Blue Hills, the peculiar shade of which I have already spoken of. Other varieties in this collection were Coquelicot, Candeur, Coccinea, Evenement, Ferdinand Cortez, General Chanzy, Richard Wallace, Charles Darwin and L'Esperance."

NEW ROSES

- Mad. Norbert Levavasseur**, Baby Rambler (Turner's Crimson Rambler \times Gloire des Polyantha). A perpetual bloomer, about 15 inches high; color and trusses of flowers identical with the well-known Crimson Rambler. \$1.
Rosa rugosa hybrida, Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. Flowers large, shell-pink and fragrant, somewhat resembling La France, especially in bud. 50 cts

RARE PLANTS, OR OF RECENT INTRODUCTION

- ACTÆA Japonica**. White feathery flowers on erect stem, in late fall. 50 cts.



Delphinium hybridum

ACONITUM Fischeri Fern-like, glistening foliage; flowers large, ultra-marine blue, 2 feet long, compact panicles. 25 cts.

A. Japonicum. Perhaps the rarest, as well as prettiest, of all the Monks-hoods. Flowers flesh-colored, on loose panicles and ascending branches; dark green shining foliage, lobed and deeply toothed. 50c.

ANEMONE Japonica, Mont Rose. Double pink shaded with carmine; very large. 25 cts

A. Japonica, Prince Heinrich. Dwarf, compact plant; flowers large, dark red, semi-double. 25 cts.

A. Japonica, Queen Charlotte. Strong grower; flowers large, pink, semi-double. 25 cts.

BOCCONIA microcarpa. Foliage small and finely cut; flower-heads golden. 18 inches high. 25 cts.

CAMPANULA persicifolia Moerheimii. Pure white, semi-double, camellia-shaped, on 2- to 3-foot stems. 20 cts.

CHRYSANTHEMUM hybridum, Shasta Daisy. Glistening white, 3 to 4 inches across. A continuous bloomer from early summer to frost. Propagated by division of selected plants only. 25 cts.

DELPHINIUM hybridum, Bella Donna. Flowers lovely sky-blue, does not seed; perhaps the rarest of all the Larkspurs. 25 cts.

DICTAMNUS albus Caucasicus. Flowers much larger than the type; madder-purple, on stems 2 to 3 feet high, held well above the foliage. 75 cts.

GEUM montanum aurantiacum. About 6 inches high. Beautiful orange flowers; evergreen, and a continuous bloomer. 25 cts.

GERBERA Jamesoni. Plant vigorous; flowers bright scarlet, 4 inches across, borne singly on stems 12 to 18 inches long. Needs protection. 30 cts.

HEMEROCALLIS aurantiaca major. Flowers deep orange, trumpet-shaped, fragrant, 5 inches across, on stems 2 to 3 feet long. Perfectly hardy when established. 50 cts.

INCARVILLEA Delavayi. Flowers resembling allamandas, crimson and pink, in clusters, on stems 2 to 3 feet high. 25c.

IRIS aurea. Flowers deep yellow; leaves long and narrow. Extremely rare, and not to be confounded with the following. 50 cts.

I. Germanica aurea. Clear yellow flowers and broad foliage. 25 cts.

I. Germanica, Darius. Standards chrome yellow and red, falls dark yellow, veined white. 25 cts.

I. Germanica, Gracchus. Standards dark yellow and rose, falls crimson, veined white. 25 cts.

I. Germanica, Maori King. Standards golden yellow, falls bronze, edged yellow. 50 cts.

I. Germanica, Mars. Standards deep yellow, falls light yellow, with red spots. \$1.

I. Germanica, Mrs. H. Darwin. Standards waxy white, falls lavender. 25 cts.

I. Germanica, Queen of May. Rosy lilac. 25 cts.

I. pumila hybrida. Cyanea (deep royal purple); Eburna (creamy white); Florida (orange); Formosa (standards blue, falls violet). 10 cts.

KNIPHOFIA Pfitzeri. Flowers orange and scarlet, in heads a foot long, on spikes 3 to 4 feet high, 5 to 15 spikes on a plant. Will keep two weeks when cut. \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100.

OSTROWSKIA magnifica. A very rare plant from Siberia. Broad foliage, bell-shaped lavender flowers, 5 inches across. 75 cts.

OURISIA coccinea. Mounds of dark green foliage; flowers scarlet, penstemon-like in paniced clusters. 30 cts.

ROMNEYA Coulteri. An old, but little-known plant from California, with pretty, glaucous foliage and fragrant, snow-white, crinkled flowers, 4 to 5 inches across, and yellow stamens. Requires some care until established. 50 cts.

TROLLIUS Europæus albus. Double white Buttercup. 25 cts.

T. Japonicus Excelsior. Dark orange flowers, very full and double, on fine stems. 50 cts.



Iris laevigata (See page 23)

ROSES

Frau Carl Druschki. Hybrid perpetual. White, free and fragrant. 50 cts

Dorothy Perkins. Polyantha hybrid. A vigorous climber, dark green foliage and shell-pink flowers in clusters. A good companion to Crimson Rambler. 25 cts.

Your price-list, just received, is one of the most complete and satisfactory lists I have ever seen. I take this occasion to express my satisfaction for the class of plants which I have received from you in the past.

Yours truly,

FRANKLIN BRETT.

*General Descriptive List of Herbaceous
Perennials*

ALPINE PLANTS, GRASSES, FERNS AND ORCHIDS

The system adopted here, of giving the order and place where the species are found in their natural state, will no doubt be interesting to some. When height of plants is given, as "6 in." or "4 ft.," flowering season as "7-9" or "4-5" (which means from July to September and April and May), this is rather arbitrary, because these things may vary according to place, care and natural conditions.

Five plants of the same kind at the 10 rate and 25 at the 100 rate. Single plants, or less than 5 of the same kind, at double the rate per 100. Twelve plants at price of 10; 6 at price of 5.

SPECIAL OFFER OF COLLECTIONS

| | | | | |
|-----|-----------|-----|-------------------------|--------|
| 25 | plants in | 25 | varieties, my selection | \$3 00 |
| 50 | " | 25 | " " | 5 00 |
| 100 | " | 25 | " " | 8 00 |
| 50 | " | 50 | " " | 8 00 |
| 100 | " | 100 | " " | 15 00 |

Please state for what purpose they are intended, and character of soil, leaving the selection to me

ACANTHUS. Bear's Breech

(*Acanthaceæ*)

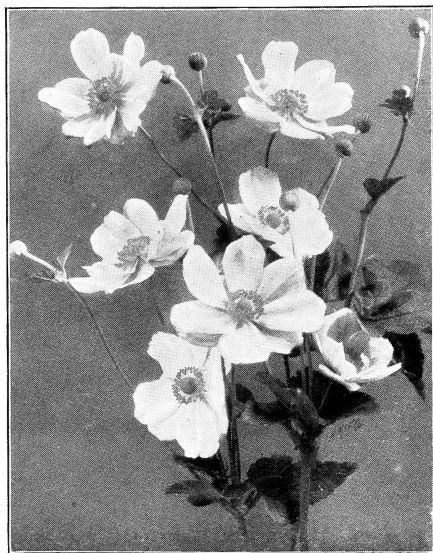
A. mollis. Greece. 3 ft., 7-9. Deeply cut, shiny foliage; flowers dull white and purple. Rich, well-drained soil, and should be covered the first two winters. \$1.50 per 10, \$10 per 100.

ACHILLEA. Yarrow, or Milfoil

(*Compositæ*)

Border or alpine plants of easiest culture in any garden soil.

A. *Tournefortii* (A. *Aegyptica*). Greece. 18 in., 6 io. Woolly, grayish, fern-like foliage; flowers pale yellow, in flat umbels. \$1.50 per io, \$10 per 100.



Anemone Japonica (See page 6)

ACHILLEA, continued

A. filipendulina (*A. eupatorium*). Caspian Sea. 3-4 ft., 6-10. Deeply cut, aromatic foliage and flat heads of dull yellow flowers.

A. millefolium rubrum. 12 in., 6-10. Pretty, fern-like foliage and bright red flowers in flat corymbs.

A. ptarmica fl. pl. 12 in. All summer. Double white flowers.

A. ptarmica, The Pearl. 12 in. All summer.
Double white flowers in large, open heads.

A. tomentosa. England. 6 in., 6-7. Woolly, creeping plant, with flat corymbs of golden yellow flowers. Fine for rockery. \$1.50 per 10, \$10 per 100.

\$1 per 10, \$8 per 100, except as noted

ACONITUM. Monkshood

(*Ranunculaceæ*)

Any garden soil ; succeeds best in half-shady places, as under trees. All the varieties are more or less poisonous. Napellus is the common Aconite of pharmacy.

A. autumnale. China. 3 ft., 9-10 Deep blue flowers with closed helmets in showy panicles.

A. *Lycotinum*. Wolf's Bane. Siberia. 4 ft., 7-8. Racemes of yellow flowers.

A. **Napellus**. Switzerland. 3 ft, 7-9. Dense heads of deep blue flowers.

A. Napellus album. Pure white flowers.

A. *Napellus bicolor*. Flowers blue and white

A. uncinatum. Wild Monkshood. America.
4 ft., 6-7. Flowers blue, pubescent, in loose
panicles on slender stems.

\$1.50 per 10, \$12 per 100. See, also, Rare Plants

ACORUS. Sweet Flag

(*Aroideæ*)

A. Calamus variegata. America. 2 ft. Leaves striped deep yellow. Can be planted either in shallow water or on dry soil. \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.

ACTÆA. Baneberry*(Ranunculaceæ)*

Useful for the rockery or border in rich loam. Handsome spikes of small flowers, succeeded by showy clusters of berries.

A. alba. American. 1-2 ft., 4-6. White berries and red pedicels.

A. rubra. White flowers and bright red berries. See, also, Rare Plants, page 2.

15 cts. each, \$1.20 per 10

ADONIS *(Ranunculaceæ)*

Temperate zones of Europe and Asia. Moist sandy loam, in full sun or partial shade, and suitable for both rockwork and border.

A. Pyrenaica. 12 in., 5-6. Flowers large, brilliant orange-yellow. 25 cts. each.

A. vernalis. 12 in., 5-6. Fern-like foliage; flowers large, bright yellow.

\$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100

AGROSTEMMA. See Lychnis**AJUGA. Bugle***(Labiataæ)*

A. Genevensis. Switzerland. 6 in., 5-6. Blue flowers in showy spikes, completely hiding the green tufts of foliage. \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.

A. reptans. Europe. 6 in., 5-6. Purple flowers; excellent for covering slopes, and does equally as well in the full sun as in shade. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

A. metallica crispa. 4 in., 5-6. Very pretty and interesting; a miniature pyramid of crinkled, metallic-blue foliage and darker flowers. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

ALSTROEMERIA. Peruvian Lily*(Amaryllidaceæ)*

A choice class of plants from the mountains of Peru. Require deep, loamy, well-drained soil, and thrive best on the sunny side of a wall or fence.

A. aurantiaca. Chile. 2 ft., 6-10. Flowers yellow, tipped green, with brown spots; in compound umbels of 20 to 30. \$1.50 per 10, \$12 per 100.

ALLIUM *(Liliaceæ)*

All spring-flowering bulbs of easiest culture in any garden soil.

A. azureum. Deep azure-blue flowers in large umbels. \$1 per 10.

A. Moly. Numerous bright yellow flowers in dense umbels. 50 cts. per 10.

A. Ostrowskianum. A new variety from Asia Minor, with large umbels of purplish red flowers. \$1 per 10.



Alstroemeria

ALTHAEA. Hollyhock*(Malvaceæ)*

Rather stiff plants, but can be employed to advantage in many positions. They need rich and heavy soil, and, when not attacked by disease, are true perennials.

A. rosea. Single, all colors on spikes, 6-8 feet high in July and August. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

A. rosea fl. pl. Double form in yellow, white, salmon and red. \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.

ALYSSUM. Madwort*(Cruciferæ)*

A. argenteum. All summer, Switzerland. 12 in. Yellow flowers in clustered heads; silvery foliage.

A. saxatile compactum (Gold Dust). Candia, or Crete. 12 in., 5-6. Large heads of golden yellow flowers and silvery foliage. A choice plant for border or rockery.

\$1 per 10, \$8 per 100

AMSONIA *(Apocynaceæ)*

A. Tabernæmontana. America. 2 ft., 5-7. A bush-like plant, with long, narrow leaves and terminal spikes of lavender flowers. Good for the border or in the shrubbery. \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.



Anthemist tinctoria

ANCHUSA. Alkanet

(Boraginaceæ)

- A. Barrelieri.** Europe and Asia Minor. 2 ft., 5-7. Flowers white and pink.
- A. Italica.** Italy. 3-4 ft., 6-9. Deep blue forget-me-not-like flowers in immense panicles.

15 cts. each, \$1.20 per 10

ANEMONE. Wind-flower

(Ranunculaceæ)

By selection of varieties, one may have Anemones in bloom from April to December. The native varieties are best fitted for rockwork or naturalizing; all thrive in sandy, rich loam, well drained, and Japonica, with its varieties, must be covered with leaves or litter as soon as the ground is frozen.

- A. Canadensis** (*A. Pennsylvanica*). America 1-2 ft., 6-9. White flowers on good stems; either shade or the open. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.
- A. Japonica** (*A. Rubra*). China and Japan. 2 ft., 9-11. Flowers dark red.
- A. Japonica alba** (Honorine Jobert). Pure white, narcissus-like; the most artistic of the varieties.
- A. Japonica elegans.** Pale pink or rose flowers, 3 inches across.
- A. Japonica, Whirlwind.** Flowers large, pure white, semi-double.
- A. nemorosa fl. pl.** (Double Wood Anemone). Siberia. 6 in., 4-5. Flowers double white, in profusion.
- A. nemorosa Robinsoniana.** 9 in., 3-5. Flowers white, changing to blue. 25 cts. each.

ANEMONE, continued

- A. pulsatilla** (Pasque Flower). Europe. 6 in., 4-5. Beautiful dark blue flowers, woolly, fern-like foliage.
- A. sylvestris** (Snowdrop). Europe. 9 in., 4-7. Large, cup-shaped, fragrant pure white flowers. Prefers moist soil and partial shade.
- A. sylvestris fl. pl.** A double form of above.

\$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100 (see also Novelties)

ANEMONELLA. See *Syndesmon***ANTENNARIA. Everlasting**

(Compositæ)

- A. tomentosa.** Europe. 6 in., 6-7. In dry, sandy soil, this plant, with its bright silvery, almost white foliage, makes a fine effect; flowers are everlasting. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

ANTHEMIS (Compositæ)

- A. tinctoria** (Golden Marguerite). Europe. 2 ft., 7-9. Large, daisy-like yellow flowers, fine for cutting. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

ANTHERICUM. St. Bruno's Lily

(Liliaceæ)

- A. liliastrium major** (*Paradisea Liliastrium*). The Alps. 2-3 ft., 6-7. Dense spikes of large pure white flowers. Does well in rich loam and partial shade. \$1.20 per 10, \$8 per 100.



Aquilegia glandulosa (See opposite page)

APIOS. Ground-Nut*(Leguminosæ)*

- A. tuberosa.** America. 6-10 ft., 7-8. A beautiful climbing vine with edible tubers, and esthetic flower-clusters of maroon, lilac and velvety brown; pleasingly fragrant, suggesting violet and horse-chestnut. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

AQUILEGIA. Columbine*(Ranunculaceæ)*

A rich, moist, sandy soil will give best results. In rockwork, where they can be exposed to the full sun, yet sheltered, they will prove more permanent.

- A. alpina.** Switzerland. 1 ft., 5-6. Blue and white; showy.
- A. Canadensis** (Honeysuckle). America. 18 in., 6-7. Flowers yellow, scarlet and red.
- A. chrysantha.** Colorado. 3 ft., 6-9. Golden yellow, long-spurred flowers.
- A. chrysantha alba.** A white form of above.
- A. cærulea.** Rocky Mountains. 18 in., 6-8. Large, long-spurred flowers, with blue sepals and white petals. Rather precarious. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.
- A. cærulea hybrida.** A cross between *Cærulea* and *Chrysantha*, in all shades of blue, pink, white and yellow.
- A. flabellata.** Japan. 18 in., 5-6. The flowers are pure white. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.



Armeria maritima Lauchena (See page 8)

AQUILEGIA, continued

- A. glandulosa.** Altai Mountains, Siberia. 2 ft., 5-6. Flowers large and nodding, bright lilac, with petals tipped and bordered creamy white. 20c. each, \$1.50 per 10.
- A. vulgaris.** Europe. 3-4 ft., 6-7. Flowers in all shades from white to blue.
- A. vulgaris nivea grandiflora.** A great profusion of large, pure white flowers. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100

ARABIS. Rock Cress*(Cruciferae)*

- A. albida.** Caucasus. 6 in., 4-6. Pure white flowers, in close heads, hiding the foliage entirely. Choice for edging the rockwork or steep, dry banks. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.
- A. albida fl. pl.** Double flowers, more compact than the type; desirable. 20c. each, \$1.50 per 10.

ARENARIA Sandwort*(Caryophyllaceæ)*

- A. verna.** Rocky Mountains. 1-3 in., 7-8. Produces dense carpets of verdure, moss-like, of the brightest green; minute white flowers, almost hiding the foliage. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.
- A. montana.** France. 7 in., 7-8. Flowers large, white, solitary; leaves linear. Fine for rockwork. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.



Arrhenatherum bulbosum variegatum (See page 8)

All the plants which you sent last fall are alive, although the winter was the coldest ever known in Newbury—average zero. Yours truly,
C. L. HAY, Newbury, N. H.

ARMERIA. Thrift

(*Plumbaginaceæ*)

Dwarf plants of easiest culture in any garden soil, forming evergreen tufts of bright green foliage, and producing innumerable flowers in dense heads on stiff, wiry stems.

A. latifolia (*cephalotes*). Southern Europe. 1 ft., 6-9. Flowers in shades of white and pink.

A. maritima *Lauchiana*. 3-6 in. All summer. Crimson flowers; extremely pretty.

\$1 per 10, \$8 per 100



Aruncus astilboides

ARNEBIA. Prophet Flower

(*Boraginaceæ*)

A. echioides. Armenia. 9 in., 6-7. Spreading, oblong leaves; flowers yellow, with purple spots, fading to pure yellow, in a scorpioid spike. In partial shade in rocky, or on the north or east side of a house. Rare. 75 cts. each.

ARRHENATHERUM. Oat Grass

(*Gramineæ*)

A. bulbosum variegatum. 6-12 in. A very decorative grass, striped green and yellow, with a rosy tint. In the border or rock-work. \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.

ARTEMISIA. Wormwood

(*Compositæ*)

A large genus of aromatic herbaceous or shrubby plants, thriving under any condition, in the dryest and poorest soil.

A. abrotanum (Southern-wood). 3 ft. Finely cut, glabrous foliage; aromatic.

ARTEMISIA, continued

A. absinthium (Wormwood). Europe. 3 ft. Deeply cut, white silky foliage.

A. dracunculus (Tarragon). Spain. 2-3 ft. Green, pointed, shiny foliage. Leaves used for seasoning. 20 cts. each.

A. pontica (Roman Wormwood). 1-2 ft. Erect plant with canescent leaves.

A. stelleriana (Old Woman). Europe. 2 ft. Stems creeping, tomentose; deeply cut silvery foliage.

\$1 per 10, \$8 per 100

ARUNCUS. Goat's Beard

(*Rosaceæ*)

A. astilboides (*Spiræa Aruncus*). Japan. 2-3 ft., 6-7. Dwarf, graceful border plant, with creamy white flowers in erect, compact panicles.

A. sylvester. America. 4-5 ft., 6-7. Larger in all its parts than the above.

\$1 per 10, \$8 per 100

ARUNDO. Giant Reed

(*Gramineæ*)

A. Donax. Spain. 10-12 ft. A noble ornamental grass, requiring well-drained, rich soil. For specimens or among other grasses.

A. Donax variegata. 5-8 ft. With longitudinal stripes of white and green.

\$1.50 per 10, \$12 per 100

ASARUM (*Aristolochiaceæ*)

A. Canadensis (Wild Ginger). America. 9 in., 6-7. Curious brown or purple flowers, hidden under the two long-stemmed, heart-shaped, woolly leaves. Of easy culture in rich, moist places. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

ASCLEPIAS. Milkweed

(*Asclepiadaceæ*)

A. incarnata. America. 3-4 ft., 7-8. Flowers in flat, terminal clusters, dull crimson or pink.

A. tuberosa (Butterfly Weed). 2 ft., 6-9. Brilliant orange and yellow flowers, in flat-topped, terminal clusters; leaves lanceolate, shiny, olive-green. Prefers dry soil.

\$1 per 10, \$8 per 100

ASPERULA (*Rubiaceæ*)

A. odorata (Sweet Woodruff). Germany. 6 in., 6-7. Handsome creeping plant, with deep green whorled foliage and pretty white flowers. Especially useful for carpeting in shady situations. \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.

ASPHODELINE (*Liliaceæ*)

A. lutea (*Asphodelus luteus*). King's Spear. Mediterranean. 3 ft., 7-8. Any soil; flowers yellow, in racemes a foot long. 20 cts. each.

ASTER

Starwort, Michaelmas Daisy
(*Compositæ*)

The Perennial Asters are essentially the flowers for the "million," not being fastidious as to soil and surroundings, but succeeding anywhere with little or no attention. A few, such as *amellus* and its varieties, *sericeus*, *Sibericus*, *spectabilis* and *turbinellus*, are fine subjects for pot culture. In this list only one variety of a "weedy" nature has been retained—*Lady Trevellyn*.

- A. alpinus.** Europe. 9 in., 6-7. Large purple flowers on good stems; for the front of border and rockery.
- A. alpinus albus.** A white-flowering variety of above.
- A. alpinus superbus.** Similar to the type, but larger in all its parts.
- A. amellus Bessarabicus.** Russia. 2 ft., 7-8. Large, mostly solitary, deep purple flowers.
- A. amethystinus.** America. 2-3 ft., 7-8. Medium, amethyst-blue flowers in great profusion.
- A. Chapmani.** America. 4-6 ft., 8-9. Dark lavender flowers in immense, much-branched panicles.
- A. Herveyi.** New England. 1-2 ft., 8-9. Resembles *spectabilis*, but with lighter flowers, and a much stronger grower.
- A. Novæ-Angliæ.** New England. 6-8 ft., 9-11. Large purple flowers with yellow center, in immense heads.
- A. Novæ-Angliæ rosea.** A variety of the above, with pink flowers.



Asclepias tuberosa (See preceding page)

ASTER, continued

- A. Novæ-Angliæ alba.** White flowers. 20c. each, \$1.50 per 10.
- A. Novæ-Angliæ, Wm. Bowman.** Dwarf habit than the type, and with much larger, deep purple flowers. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.
- A. Novæ-Belgi, Lady Trevellyn.** America. 4 ft., 9-10. Large heads of pure white flowers of good size, with yellow center. Rather weedy. Fine for naturalizing.
- A. Novæ-Belgi, Robert Parker.** England. 4-5 ft., 8-10. A peculiar shade of lavender.
- A. Novæ-Belgi, Delight.** A graceful plant with pinkish white flowers on flexuous branches. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.
- A. sericeus.** Middle West. 2-3 ft., 8-11. Slender, branched stems, with silver-white leaves and crimson-purple, solitary flowers on each branchlet. 30 cts. each.
- A. Sibericus.** Siberia. 9-12 in., 8-9. Small, myrtle-like foliage, pubescent. Plant forms a perfect hemisphere, and is completely covered with small bright pink flowers. 30 cts. each.
- A. spectabilis.** America. 2 ft., 9-10. Broad umbels of deep blue flowers, some 2 inches across.
- A. Tataricus.** Asia. 6-7 ft., 10-11. Large ovate or lanceolate foliage and blue flowers.
- A. turbinellus.** Middle West. 3-4 ft., 9-11. Innumerable graceful branches, each tipped with a long-scaped, lavender flower. A gem.
- A. umbellatum.** America, or at least New England. 4 ft., 8-10. Large, flat umbels of white flowers, turning to yellow.

Except where noted, \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100



Aster, *Novæ-Angliæ*

ASTILBE. Hoteia

(*Saxifragaceæ*)

- A. *Chinensis*. China. 2 ft., 7-8. Large aralia-like foliage and pretty pink flowers in compact spikes. \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.
- A. *Japonica* (*Spiræa Japonica*). Japan. 18 in., 6-7. Handsome foliage, and well-formed spikes of pure white flowers.
- A. *Japonica compacta* (*grandiflora*, *multiflora*). Dwarfier than the type and more prolific. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.
- A. *Japonica*, Gladstone. Much larger than the type and more graceful.
- A. *Japonica*, Washington. Both are very desirable plants, particularly for forcing. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.



Astilbe Chinensis

AUBRIETIA (*Cruciferae*)

- A. *deltoidea* (Purple Rock-Cress). Persia. 3 in., 4-6. A pretty rock-plant, with silvery foliage and attractive purple flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per 10.

BAPTISIA. False Indigo

(*Leguminosæ*)

- B. *australis*. America. 3 ft., 6-7. Free-growing plant, with deep green cut foliage, and lupin-like, dark blue flowers in long, loose-flowered racemes. \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.
- B. *leucantha*. Stout, glabrous, wide-branched stalks and large pale green foliage; flowers white, about an inch long, in lateral racemes. 25 cts. each.

BELEMCANDA. Blackberry Lily

(*Iridaceæ*)

- B. *Chinensis* (*Pardanthus Chinensis*). China. 4 ft., 6-9. Plant in any sunny garden soil. Flowers orange, spotted brown, followed by blackberry-like seeds. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

BELLIS. English Daisy

(*Compositæ*)

- B. *perennis*. Europe, all summer. 6 in. Charming plants for border or the wild garden; flowers mostly double, in shades of white, pink and red. Do not allow water around the crowns during winter. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

BOCCONIA. Plumed Poppy

(*Papaveraceæ*)

- B. *cordata* (*Japonica*). China. 6-8 ft., 7-9. Large, heart-shaped, lobed, glaucous and deep-veined foliage; immense panicles of buff or creamy flowers. Fine for covering unsightly fences or walls. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100 (see Novelties).

BOLTONIA

False Chamomile (*Compositæ*)

- B. *asteroides* (*glastifolia*). America. 6-8 ft., 9-10. Of easiest culture in any soil; tall, leafy plants with a profusion of white, starry flowers.
- B. *latisquama*. West. 4-5 ft., 8-10. More showy; flowers pink, tinged lavender.

\$1 per 10, \$8 per 100

BUPHTHALMUM

Ox-eye (*Compositæ*)

- B. *speciosum* (*Telekia cordifolia*). Austria. 2 ft., 6-10. Large orange flowers; very attractive. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

CALLIRHOE. Poppy-Mallow

(*Malvaceæ*)

- C. *involutrata*. Southern States. 1 ft., 6-10. Beautiful trailing plants, with palmate and lobed foliage; flowers large, rich crimson, with white center. Adapted for both border and rockwork. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

CALTHA. Marsh Marigold

(*Ranunculaceæ*)

- C. *palustris nana plena*. 9-12 in., 4-6. Succulent, glabrous, trailing branches, with large, balloon-shaped, deep yellow flowers. Can be grown either in the bog, near running water, or in a moist, rich border. Very beautiful. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

There is a grand show of hardy perennials at present to be seen at the Blue Hill Nurseries. The proprietor, Julius Heurlin, has one of the finest assortments of these plants in America, including many new and scarce varieties. This nursery is one of the best kept in New England.—*Review*.

CAMPANULA. Bellflower*(Campanulaceæ)*

An important class of hardy plants, thriving in good soil. They are all border plants, but the dwarf ones, as well as most of the tall, are well adapted for the rockery.

C. Carpatica. Mountains of Austria. 9 in. Flowers deep blue, on wiry stems. All summer.

C. Carpatica alba. White flowers.

C. glomerata Dahurica. Europe. 2 ft., 6-8. Terminal heads of deep purple flowers.

C. latifolia macrantha. 4 ft., 6-7. Dark blue flowers 2 to 3 inches long, 15 to 20 flowers on an erect spike.

C. Medium (Canterbury Bells). Hardy biennial; some 12 to 18 inches high, in shades of white, pink and rose.

C. punctata (*C. nobilis*). China. 1 ft., 6-7. Clusters of nodding, creamy white flowers, with purplish spots inside the corolla.

C. persicifolia (Peach-leaved Bellflower). Europe. 2-3 ft., 7-8. Narrow foliage in rosettes, and blue flowers.

C. persicifolia alba. Pure white variety.

C. persicifolia grandiflora (*C. Backhousei*). Not so tall, with very large, deepest blue flowers, blooming the whole season. \$1.50 per 10, \$12 per 100.

C. pyramidalis (Chimney Bell). Austria. 6 ft., 8-10. Hardy biennial, with clear blue flowers on towering spikes. Very conspicuous, and fine as a pot-plant.

C. rotundifolia (Bluebells of Scotland). Siberia and Northern Europe. 1 ft., 6-8. Narrow foliage and slender branches, tipped with small blue delicate flowers. The true Bluebell of literature.

C. Trachelium (*C. urticifolia*). Northern Europe and Asia. 3-4 ft., 6-9. Long, narrow spikes of light purple flowers.

C. Trachelium alba plena. 12-18 in. Beautiful snow-white double form. 20 cts. each.

C. hybrida Van Houttei. 1 ft., 6-7. Two to 3 inches long; indigo-blue, solitary nodding flowers at the end of slender stems. 25 cts. each.

Except where noted, \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100
(see, also, Novelties)

CAREX. Sedge*(Cyperaceæ)*

C. Morrowi (*C. Japonica*) *variegata*. Japan. 1 ft. Evergreen, stiff, white edged foliage, gracefully recurved. A very decorative plant for borders or pots. 20c. each, \$1.50 per 10.

CASSIA. Senna*(Leguminosæ)*

C. Marylandica. America. 4 ft., 7-8. A decorative, shrub-like plant with handsome, compound foliage of 12 to 20 broad lace-shaped leaflets. Flowers golden yellow, with prominent chocolate brown anthers. Any soil. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

CATANANCHE. Blue Succory*(Compositæ)*

C. cærulea. Italy. 2 ft., 6-8. Everlasting. Pretty deep blue flowers; light soil and sun. \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.

CEDRONELLA. Balm of Gilead*(Labiata)*

C. cana. Mexico. 2 ft., 7-8. Dull crimson flowers in numerous spikes; the whole plant is aromatic and very free-flowering; prefers sheltered, sunny situations. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.



Campanula persicifolia grandiflora

CENTAUREA. Corn-Flower*(Compositæ)*

C. dealbata. Persia. 12-18 in., 6-9. Deeply fringed, red and pink flowers with white centers; foliage pinnate and toothed, glabrous above, white beneath. Rare and choice. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

C. macrocephala. Armenia. 3 ft., 7-8. Large, somewhat serrate foliage and deep yellow, thistle-like flowers, 3 to 4 inches across. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

C. montana. Armenia. 2 ft., 7-8. Large, feathery, deep blue flowers, turning to purple.

C. montana alba. With white flowers.

C. montana rosea. Flowers rosy red; beautiful.

C. nigra (Knapweed). America. 3 ft., 7-8. A much-branched plant with small purple flowers.

C. nigra variegata. A variegated form about 2 feet high, with tufted foliage edged with creamy white. Very striking.

\$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100

CENTRANTHUS. Jupiter's Beard

(Valerianaceæ)

C. ruber. 2 ft. Mediterranean. All summer. Numerous deep crimson flowers in terminal dense clusters.

C. ruber albus. With white flowers.

C. ruber coccinea. Scarlet flowers; all excellent for cutting. Should be covered in winter.

\$15 cts. each, \$1.20 per 10

CEPHALARIA (Dipsacæ)

C. alpina. Asia Minor. 2 ft., 6-8. Scabious-like plants, with immense, deep yellow flowers.

C. Tatarica. Tartary. 5-6 ft., 7-8. Pretty creamy white flowers.

\$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100

CERASTIUM (Caryophyllaceæ).

In dry, rocky positions, and for edging; foliage very striking.

C. Biebersteinii. Tauria. 6 in., 6-7. Creeping branches; silvery foliage, larger than the next, and white flowers.

C. tomentosum. Europe. 4 in., 6-7. Woolly silvery foliage; flowers white.

\$1 per 10, \$8 per 100



Centaurea montana (See page 11)

CERATOSTIGMA. Leadwort

(Plumbaginaceæ)

C. plumbaginoides (*Plumbago Larpentæ*). China. 1 ft., 8-11. A valuable plant for the front of the border or the rockery, in sheltered positions; red-branched stems and brilliant blue flowers in heads. \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.

CHELONE. Turtle Head

(Scrophulariaceæ)

C. Lyoni. Carolina Mountains. 2 ft., 8-10. Pretty free-flowering plants, preferring half-shady, moist situation. Flowers rosy purple, in heads. \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (Compositæ)

C. coccineum (*Pyrethrum roseum*). Caucasus. All summer, 2 ft. Pretty fern-like foliage and all shades of white, pink, red and lavender, with yellow disk. Fine for cutting. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

Pyrethrum roseum hybridum fl. pl.

Achille. Bronze, tinged pink.

Aphrodite. Pure white.

Cleopatra. Yellow and white.

Gloire de Stael. Carmine.

Lord Roseberry. Carmine-scarlet. 35 cts.

Perices. Golden yellow, with creamy guard petals.

Roseum plenum. Rose-red.

Yvonne Cayeux. Large, pure white, with clear yellow center. 35 cts. each.

Alfred. Rich crimson.

Celia. Bright pink.

Figaro. Rose and carmine.

King Oscar. Crimson.

Melton. Dark red. 35 cts. each.

Queen Sophia. Flesh pink.

Solfaterre. Cream-yellow.

Except where noted, 25 cts. each.

C. uliginosum (*Pyrethrum uliginosum*). Giant Ox-eye. Russia. 4-5 ft., 8-10. Stout upright plants with pure white flowers; does well anywhere, but best in moist or even marshy situations.

C. maximum. Pyrenees. 1-2 ft., 8-10. Stems branched from the base; leaves lanceolate and dentate; flowers solitary, pure white, 2 to 3 inches across at the end of the branches.

"The Blue Hill Nurseries showed a grand collection of herbaceous Phlox in fifty varieties, also some fine seedlings. A few of the best sorts noted were Blue Hill, Le Mahdi, Evenement, Coquelicot, General Chanzy, Lununeux, Esperance, La Candeur, Le Cygne, Amphitryon, Cameron and Lord Rayleigh. They also exhibited the apricot-colored *Lilium Batemannæ*."—W. C.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, continued

- C. Pompon** (Early-flowering Chrysanthemum). 2-3 ft., 9-11. The varieties here quoted have withstood twenty-six degrees below zero, so may properly be termed "hardy." While they enjoy any amount of moisture in summer, provided the soil is drained, they are very impatient of it in winter and must be kept dry.

Precosite. Yellow, turning to brown.

Petit Mignon. Pink and brown.

Chromatella. Terra-cotta.

Golden Fleece. Yellow.

Fred Peele. Red.

Canary. Yellow.

Toreador. Dark bronze.

Blushing Bride. Pink.

Felicite. Yellow.

St. Crousse. Red.

\$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100 (see, also, Novelties)

CIMICIFUGA. Black Snakeroot

(*Ranunculaceæ*)

- C. racemosa.** America. 5-6 ft., 7-9. Sharply toothed light green foliage and feathery white flowers, borne in long, wand-like clusters. \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.

CLEMATIS Virgin's Bower

(*Ranunculaceæ*)

- C. viorna, var. coccinea.** Texas. 4-5 ft., 6-9. Beautiful crimson, bell-shaped flowers and interesting seed-pods.
- C. heracleæfolia, var. Davidiana.** China. 3 ft., 8-9. Large leaves and clustered; porcelain-blue flowers in the leaf-axils.
- C. recta.** Southern Europe. 3 ft., 6-7. Flowers white, sweet-scented; numerous, on large terminal clusters.

\$1.50 per 10, \$12 per 100

(For other varieties, see Climbing Vines)

COLCHICUM. Meadow Saffron

(*Liliaceæ*)

- C. autumnale** (Autumn Crocus). Morocco. 3-4 in., 9-10. The flowers appear in fall, after the foliage has entirely disappeared, in shades of white, pink and lavender. Particularly adapted for edging shrubberies and under trees. \$1 per 10, \$5 per 100.

CONOCLINIUM. Mist Flower

(*Compositæ*)

- C. cælestinum** (*Eupatorium cælestinum*). Middle States. 1 ft., 9-10. A fine plant for the border, with ageratum-like flowers in compact, large heads; blue. \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.



Coreopsis delphinifolia

CONVALLARIA

Lily-of-the-Valley (*Liliaceæ*)

- C. majalis.** Temperate zones of Europe and Asia, also the Appalachian Mountains. 6 in., 5-6. White, delicate, sweet scented flowers in short racemes, adapted for partial shade, as under trees. Clumps. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

COREOPSIS. Tickseed

(*Compositæ*)

- C. delphinifolia.** Japan. 3 ft., 7-8. Pretty foliage and yellow flowers with dark brown disk.
- C. lanceolata.** Eastern States. 2 ft. All summer. Deep golden yellow flowers on fine stems for cutting.
- C. grandiflora.** Same as above, but with larger, cup-shaped flowers and thick, glabrous leaves.

\$1 per 10, \$8 per 100

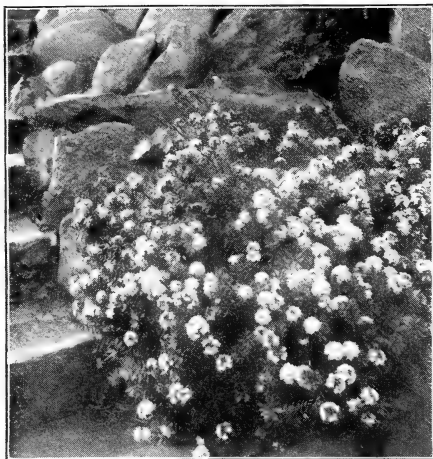
CORONILLA. Crown Vetch

(*Leguminosæ*)

- C. varia.** Europe. 1-3 ft., 6-10. A straggling creeper, adapted for covering ledges and such; prefers dry soil. Pea-shaped pink and white flowers in dense umbels. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

DAPHNE (*Thymelæaceæ*)

These are not herbaceous plants, but as their proper place is the border or rockery, they are included here. *D. Mezereum* is grafted, but *D. cneorum* is grown from cut-



Daphne Cneorum

DAPHNE. continued

tings, as I have found that grafted or layered stock does not succeed here.

D. cneorum. 1 ft., 4-12. Dark evergreen foliage on trailing branches; flowers deep pink, delicately fragrant, in many-flowered heads. For rockery as well as border in light, not too rich soil, and full sun. "The loveliest plant that grows."

D. Mezereum. Caucasus. 2-3 ft., 3-4. The flowers, which appear before the leaves, completely covering the branches, are crimson-pink and in odor suggest the "Mayflower;" these are followed by showy scarlet berries.

D. Mezereum album. White flowers and yellow berries. Shade and moist soil.

50 cts. each, \$4 per 10

DELPHINIUM Larkspur

(Ranunculaceæ)

D. Cashmerianum. Cashmere. 12 in., 7-9. A dwarf species, best adapted for the rockwork, with flat, dull purple flowers in open panicles.

D. formosum. Asia Minor. 3-4 ft., 7-10. Long-spurred, brilliant blue flowers with white eye.

D. formosum cœlestinum. A new variety with delicate porcelain-blue flowers in large, open spikes.

D. grandiflorum, var. Chinense. China. 3 ft., 7-10. Stiff and slender stems, flowers deepest blue; numerous in artistic spikes.

D. grandiflorum, var. Chinense album. White-flowering variety.

DELPHINIUM, continued

D. hybridum. Mountains of Asia. 3-6 ft., 6-9. Various shades of blue, in immense spikes.

D. hybridum fl. pl. Named varieties, with double flowers. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

Except where noted, \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.
(See Novelties.)

DESMODIUM. See *Lespedeza*

DIANTHUS. Pink

(Caryophyllaceæ)

D. alpinus. Alps. 4 in., 6-7. Plant prostrate, with dark shining foliage; flowers deep rose, spotted crimson, dark auricula eyed. More than one inch across. 25 cts.

D. barbatus. Sweet William. Germany. 18 in., 7-8. An old favorite with both single and double flowers, running through all shades of colors from purest white to darkest maroon, with prominent eye.

D. deltoides. Maiden Pink. Norway. 6 in., 5-7. White or pink, crimson-eyed flowers.

D. gallicus. Portugal. 3-5 in., 6-8. White, rose-tinted flowers on ascending stems. Habit same as *Alpinus*, but flowers much smaller.

D. latifolius. Spain. 1 ft., 6-10. Double flowers in heads, embracing white, pink, red, scarlet, crimson and magenta.

D. plumarius. Scotch Pink. Scotland. 1 ft., 6-7. Tufted foliage; flowers medium, fringed, pink, white and magenta.

D. plumarius, Mrs. Simpkins. Double white, fragrant.



Delphinium formosum cœlestinum

DIANTHUS, continued

- D. plumarius**, New Mound. Similar to preceding, with more and smaller flowers.
- D. plumarius**, Snowball. New. Double white of extra size. 25 cts.
- D. semperflorens**, Switzerland. 12 in., 6-10. Attractive silvery foliage and large pink or red clove-scented flowers, sometimes double.
- D. semperflorens cyclops**. Extremely beautiful, large, cup-shaped flowers, mostly blush-pink, with crimson halo. 25 cts.
- D. superbus**, Europe. 18 in., 6-8. Rather small, single, deeply fringed lilac flowers, and fine foliage.

\$1 per 10, \$8 per 100

DICENTRA. Bleeding Heart

(Fumariaceæ)

- D. eximia multipinnata**. America. All summer. 18 in. Handsome asplenium-like foliage and heart-shaped, flesh-colored flowers in heads on long stems.
- D. spectabilis**. Japan. 3 ft., 5-6. Long, graceful racemes of rose-red flowers with protruding white inner petals.

Both will grow anywhere in common soil; *Eximia* is a good alpine plant and *Spectabilis* prefers moist soil and ought not to be disturbed for years.

\$1.50 per 10, \$12 per 100

DICTAMNUS. Gas Plant

(Rutaceæ)

Bold, sturdy plants for strong, not too heavy soils; it has a strong smell of lemon, and in the evening the flowers give off a gas which burns with a flash when a lighted match is held to it.

- D. albus** (*D. Fraxinella*). Northern Asia. 3 ft., 6-7. A vigorous, symmetrical plant with glossy, leathery foliage and large, pure white flowers in showy terminal racemes.
- D. albus rubra**. Light magenta flowers, prominently veined.

\$1.50 per 10, \$12 per 100

DIGITALIS. Foxglove

(Scrophulariaceæ)

Old-fashioned, dignified plants, in any soil, for the full sun as well as half shade.

- D. ambigua** (*D. grandiflora*). Western Asia. 3 ft., 7-8. Flowers yellow, 2 inches long, downy, in long spikes.
- D. laciniata**. Spain. 2-3 ft., 7-9. Yellow, downy flowers, with bearded segments 2 to 3 inches long; fine for border or rock-work.

DIGITALIS, continued

- D. purpurea**. England. 4-6 ft., 7-8. Biennial. Flowers white, rose, purple; mostly spotted.

\$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100

DODECATHEON. Shooting Star

(Primulaceæ)

- D. Meadia**. America. 1 ft., 4-5. Requires a loose soil, such as leaf-mold, and thrives best with a northern or eastern aspect; fine for the rockery. Flowers pink, resembling cyclamen. \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.



Digitalis laciniata

DORONICUM. Leopard's Bane

(Compositæ)

Choice border or alpine plants, requiring deep rich loam. Splendid subjects for forcing.

- D. Caucasicum**. Austria. 1 ft., 4-6. Branched heads of yellow flowers 2 to 3 inches across.
- D. plantagineum excelsum** (*D. Harpur Crewe*). Europe. 2 ft., 4-6. Orange-yellow flowers, 4 to 6 inches across.

\$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100

DOLICHOS. See Pueraria

*Echinacea purpurea***ECHINACEA. Cone-Flower**

(Compositæ)

- E. purpurea.** America. 4 ft., 6-9. A showy species with deep green foliage, contrasting finely with the flowers, which are large, with drooping magenta to pink-colored rays, and egg-shaped madder-purple disk or cone, studded with crimson. Will thrive in any ordinary soil. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

ECHINOPS. Globe Thistle

(Compositæ)

- E. exaltatus.** Austria. 6-7 ft., 7-8. A stately biennial, with large, whitish globular flowers.
- E. Ritro.** Russia. 3 ft., 7-9. Pretty foliage and large, globular, steel-blue flowers.
- E. Ritro cœrulea.** 2 ft., 7-9. Leaves, stalks and flowers dark blue.

\$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100

ELYMUS. Lyme Grass

(Graminæ)

- E. glaucus.** Turkestan. 2-3 ft. A rare ornamental grass with glaucous foliage. 20 cts.

EPILOBIUM

Great Willow Herb (Onagraceæ)

- E. angustifolium.** America. 3-4 ft., 6-8. Tall plant, with light magenta flowers in showy spikes. The opened seed-pods display a mass of silky, cotton-like down. \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.

EPIMEDIIUM. Barrenwort

(Berberidaceæ)

All are good border plants, but especially adapted for the front of the shrubbery, and are naturally alpine plants. They are evergreens, or nearly so, and should not be exposed to the full sun.

- E. alpinum.** Japan. 12 in., 5-6. Flowers red, marked white.
- E. macranthum.** Japan. 12 in., 4-6. Flowers violet, with white spurs.
- E. macranthum niveum.** White flowers.
- E. macranthum roseum.** White, tinged with pink.
- E. macranthum violaceum.** Violet; short spurs.
- E. pinnatum.** Persia. 6 in., 5-6. Yellow flowers.
- E. pinnatum colchicum.** Golden yellow fls.

\$1.50 per 10, \$12 per 100

EREMURUS (Liliacæ)

Star-like flowers on stalks 8 to 10 feet high and three to four long racemes.

Both species offered here like a moist, rich and light soil, perfectly drained, and if covered with two feet of leaves will withstand the severest winter. Part of covering should be left on until all danger of frost has disappeared, so as to protect the forming buds. Plant in fall only.

- E. Himalaicus.** Leaves ligulate, 1 to 2 ft. long; flowers white, hyacinth-like. \$2.50 each.
- E. robustus.** Turkestan. Leaves glaucous, 2 to 2½ ft., and peach-colored flowers. \$3 each.

*Erigeron macranthus* (See opposite page)

ERIANTHUS. Ravennae Grass

(Gramineæ)

- E. Ravennæ.** Southern Europe. 4-6 ft. Very ornamental grass, bluish, with a white midrib, and tall, handsome plumes, resembling the Pampas Grass. \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.

ERIGERON. Fleabane

(Compositæ)

- E. aurantiacus.** Turkestan. 9 in., 7-8. Foliage more or less twisted; flowers orange-yellow.
- E. aurantiacus Coulteri.** White flowers. 20c.
- E. glaucus.** From the Pacific coast; flowers violet.
- E. macranthus.** Rocky Mountains. 1 ft., 6-10. Very large, pale blue flowers.
- E. salsuginosus.** Oregon. 18 in., 6-8. Light blue flowers on fine stems. 20 cts.
- E. speciosus.** California. 2 ft., 6-10. Light blue, finely cut petals and yellow center.
- Except where noted, \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100

ERODIUM. Heron's Bill

(Geraniaceæ)

- E. Manescavi.** Pyrenees. 1 ft., 6-8. Alpine plants for dry, sunny spots, in gritty loam. Finely cut foliage and conspicuous deep red flowers in clusters. 25 cts. each.

ERYNGIUM. Sea Holly

(Umbelliferæ)

- E. amethystinum.** Syria. 3 ft., 7-9. Spiny foliage and small, amethyst-blue flowers in large panicles of the same color.
- E. Oliverianum.** Same character as above, with globular flowers, as large as an Echinops.

\$1 per 10, \$8 per 100

ERYSIMUM. Wall-flower

(Cruciferae)

- E. rupestre.** Asia Minor. 6 in., 4-5. Branches spreading, ascending, with terminal clusters of citron-yellow flowers. Light soil. \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.

EULALIA. See Miscanthus.**EUPATORIUM. Thoroughwort**

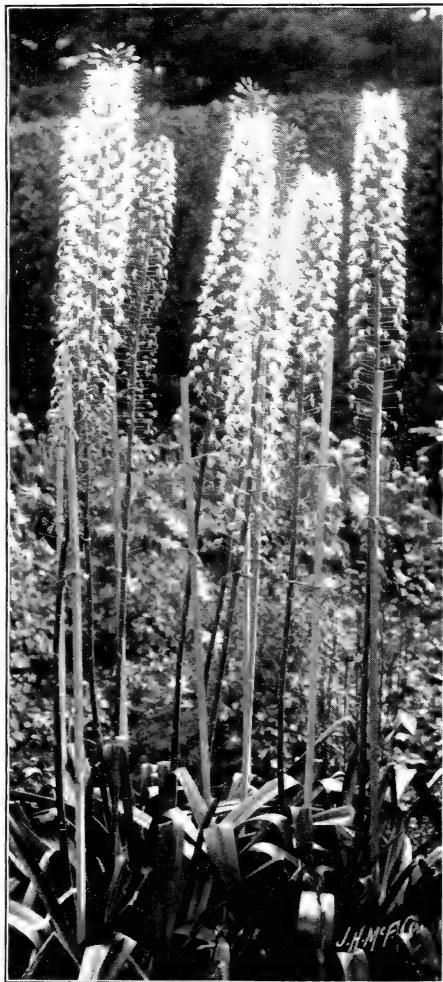
(Compositæ)

- E. ageratoides.** America. 4 ft., 8-9. Small white flowers in heads; large, somewhat flat panicles.
- E. aromaticum melissoides.** Colorado. 3 ft., 9-10. Pure white, in graceful panicles.
- E. purpureum.** America. 6-8 ft., 8-9. Immense panicles of dark pink flowers.
- Eupatoriums grow in any soil, dry or wet, rich or poor, and the variety *Purpurea* can be used as a bog plant.

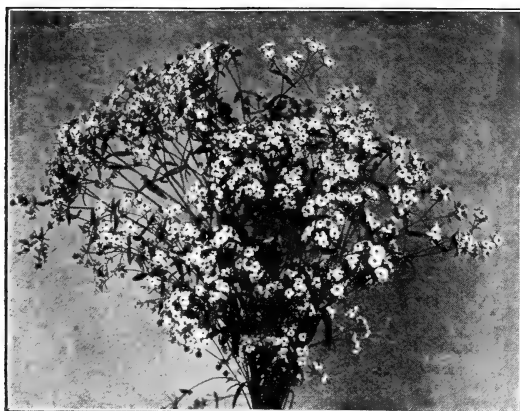
\$1 per 10, \$8 per 100

EUPHORBIA (*Euphorbiaceæ*)

- E. corollata** (Flowering Spurge). America. 2 ft., 7-8. Diffusely branched plant; small white flowers with a green eye. Will grow in the most sterile soil. (See illustration, page 18.) \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.
- E. Myrsinites.** Japan. 6-9 in., 5-6. Alpine plant; trailing branches, with fleshy, glaucous, evergreen foliage, sharply pointed, and yellow flowers. 50 cts.

*Eremurus robustus* (See preceding page)**FESTUCA** (*Gramineæ*)

- F. glauca** (Blue Fescue Grass). 1 ft. Handsome tufted grass, with deep silvery blue leaves. Grows in the poorest soil; border or rockery. 15 cts. each.
- F. punctata.** Prettily marked leaves. 25c. each.



Euphorbia corollata (See page 17)

FRITILLARIA (*Liliaceae*)

F. Imperialis (Crown Imperial). Persia. 2-3 ft., 3-5. Various shades of red and yellow. Drooping, campanulate flowers on leafy stems. Bulbs should be planted 8-10 inches deep, in a slanting position, to exclude moisture from the cavity. When growth commences, put on a mulch of old rotted manure. 50 cts. each for established bulbs.

FUNKIA. Plantain Lily (*Liliaceae*)

All of easiest culture in any soil; the chief attraction in most of the varieties is the foliage.

F. Fortunei. Japan. 2 ft., 7-8. Pale lilac, funnel-shaped flowers and ovate, glaucous foliage.

F. Fortunei variegata. Glaucous, beautifully marbled with yellow. The edges of the leaves of these two varieties are turned up. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

F. lancifolia. Japan. 18 in., 7-8. Green, lanceolate foliage, pale lilac flowers.

F. lancifolia albo-marginata. Leaves edged white. Good for edging.

F. ovata (*F. caerulea*). Japan. 18 in., 7-9. Broad foliage and lavender flowers.

F. ovata, Thomas Hogg. Each leaf has a wide margin of white.

F. Sieboldiana (*F. glauca*). Japan. 2-3 ft., 7-9. Heart-shaped, glaucous foliage and lavender flowers.

F. subcordata grandiflora (Corfu Lily). Japan. 18 in., 8-10. Broad, green leaves, with a sharp point; flowers waxy white, with bell-shaped perianth, 4 to 6 inches long, in heads. Is not reliably hardy without protection.

Except where noted, \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100

GAILLARDIA

Blanket-Flower (*Compositae*)

G. aristata Kelwayi. Texas. 2 ft., 6-10. A showy border plant, easy to grow, and a general favorite; flowers maroon and orange; 3 to 4 inches across. The color is fixed and does not vary, as in the type. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

GALAX (*Diapensiaceae*)

G. aphylla. Carolina Mountains. 6 in., 6-7. Cool, moist shade; heart-shaped, finely toothed foliage that turns to red and bronze in fall; flowers small white, on wand-like stems. Evergreen. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

GALIUM. Lady's Bedstraw

(*Rubiaceae*)

G. boreale. 3 ft., 6-7. Delicate sprays of minute white flowers in airy panicles; very sweet. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

GENTIANA. Gentian

(*Gentianaceae*)

G. Andrewsii. America. 1 ft., 8-10. Deep blue, closed flowers; prefers cool, sandy soil.

G. angustifolia. 1 ft., 5-6. Alpine species, with glistening foliage and sky-blue flowers spotted green. Plant stoloniferous. The handsomest species of the whole genus.

G. saponaria. Flowers light blue, closed.

25 cts. each, \$2 per 10



Gaillardia aristata Kelwayi

GERANIUM. Crane's-Bill

(Geranaceæ)

Plants with pretty, deeply cut foliage, adapted for any soil, for border and the rocky.

G. Armenum. Armenia. 2-3 ft., 6-8. Vigorous and floriferous species, with large pink and lilac flowers. 20 cts. each.

G. collinum (*G. Londesii*). Armenia. 2-3 ft., 6-7. Flowers violet and pink. 20c. each.

G. Ibericum. Iberia. 18 in., 7-8. Open heads of purple flowers, veined violet.

G. sanguineum. Europe. 18 in., 6-8. Succession of crimson flowers.

G. sanguineum album. With white flowers.

\$1 per 10, \$8 per 100

GEUM. Avens

(Rosaceæ)

G. montana. Alps, all summer. 1 ft. Showy heads of bright yellow flowers. For border or rocky, in not too rich soil. 20 cts. each. See, also, Rare Plants.

GILLENIA (Rosaceæ)

G. stipulacæ. (American Ipecac). America. 2-3 ft., 7-8. Graceful, spirea-like plants for the border or shrubbery, in any good soil. Clouds of small white, pink-tinged flowers. \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.

GLOBULARIA (Globulariaceæ)

G. trichosantha. Pyrenees. 3-6 in., 7-8. A lovely evergreen alpine plant, forming compact rosettes of deep green, in fall turning a deep cobalt-blue or almost black. Is happiest in rich, loose, even sandy soil, and full sun. Metallic-blue, jasmine-like flowers on stiff stems. Choice. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

GNAPHALIUM. See *Leontopodium*.

GUNNERA (Haloragaceæ)

G. manicata. Brazil. 6-8 ft. Gigantic, noble plants for specimens or lawns, in moist, rich loam, in sheltered positions. The leaves, which rise from the ground like a rhubarb, are lobed and prickly, some 6 to 10 feet across, on very short and thick stems; flowers green, in tapering spikes, 3 to 5 feet long and a foot through. A plant will sometimes measure 20 to 30 feet across the top. \$2.50 each.

G. Chilensis (*G. scabra*). Smaller in all its parts; flowers dark pink. 50 cts. each.

All plants you sent us the other day arrived in splendid condition. I wish to thank you for sending such good specimens. Please send me, etc.

Yours truly, R. C. AMES,
(Mrs. F. L. Ames).

GYPSOPHILA. Baby's Breath

(Caryophyllaceæ)

G. acutiloba. Caucasus. 4 ft., 8-9. Large open panicles and small pinkish flowers; larger in all its parts than the following.

G. paniculata. Siberia. 3 ft., 7-8. Large, graceful, open panicles, and minute white flowers on wiry stems.

G. repens. Pyrenees. 4-6 in., 6-10. Prostrate, ascending stems; white flowers tinged pink. Border or rockwork.

\$1 per 10, \$8 per 100



Helenum Bolanderi

HELENIUM. Sneezewort

(Compositæ)

H. autumnale superbum. America. 6-7 ft., 8-10. Immense panicles of yellow flowers 2 to 3 inches across, with drooping rays.

H. autumnale pumilum magnifica. Dwarf; extra large flowers. 25 cts.

H. autumnale pumilum. 18 in., 7-9. Smaller; deep yellow flowers. 15 cts.

H. Bigelovii. America. 2-3 ft., 6-7. Yellow flowers, with brown disk on slender stems.

H. Bolanderi. 2 ft., 6-9. Spreading panicles of yellow flowers with long, drooping rays and brown disk.

H. nudiflorum grandicephalum striatum. 3 ft., 7-9. Drooping yellow rays, striped crimson.

H. Hoopesii. Rocky Mountains. 3 ft., 5-7. Disk yellow, rays orange. One of the best. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

\$1 per 10, \$8 per 100 except where noted

HELIANTHEMUM. Rock Rose*(Cistaceæ)*

Rock Roses are evergreen alpine plants, preferring rather poor soil, and can also be used in the front of the border.

- H. angustifolium.* Morocco. 6 in., 6-7. Narrow, glaucous foliage, and yellow flowers.
- H. hyssopifolium.* Italy. 3-6 in. Large, copper-colored flowers.
- H. rhodanthemum.* Spain. 9 in. Broad foliage; red flowers.
- H. vulgaris fl. pl.* Double yellow flowers.
- H. umbellatum.* Italy. 18 in., 7-8. White flowers.

25 cts. each

*Helianthus, Miss Mellish***HELIANTHUS. Sunflower***(Compositæ)*

- H. decapetalus.* America. 3-4 ft., 7-9. Loose panicles of small yellow flowers.
- H. decapetalus multiflorus.* Large, pale yellow flowers.
- H. decapetalus, Soliel d'Or.* Stiff stems; large, double, dahlia-like flowers, with quilled petals. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.
- H. giganteus.* 8-10 ft., 7-8. Narrow, rough foliage and cup-shaped, pale yellow flowers.
- H. lætiflorus semi-plenus.* 5 ft., 7-10. Large, cup-shaped, semi-double, orange-yellow flowers.
- H. mollis.* 4-5 ft., 7-8. Rough, grayish foliage and large, solitary, lemon-yellow flowers.

HELIANTHUS, continued

- H. orgyalis.* 8-10 ft., 9-10. The stalks and foliage are very graceful; lemon-yellow flowers.
- H. rigidus, Miss Mellish.* 4-5 ft., 7-9. Thick, lanceolate foliage and yellow flowers 5 inches across.

\$1 per 10, \$8 per 100

HELIOPSIS *(Compositæ)*

- H. lævis, Pitcheriana.* 3-4 ft., 6-10. A valuable plant for the border, thriving in any good soil. Flowers cup-shaped, deep yellow, on stiff, long stems for cutting. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

HELLEBORUS*Christmas Rose (Ranunculaceæ)*

- H. niger.* Austria. 18 in., 3-4. Moist, well-drained, half-shady places; stiff, evergreen, palmate leaves; flowers large, white, with yellow anthers. 25 cts. each.

HELONIAS *(Liliaceæ)*

- H. bullata (Stud Pink).* America. 4-6 in., 4-5. A plant for moist or boggy soil; also fine for pot culture. Flowers pink with blue anthers, in a compact raceme. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

HEMEROCALLIS. Day Lily*(Liliaceæ)*

Hemerocallis will thrive in any soil and situation, but will luxuriate in moist places, as along borders of ponds. All the varieties, except *fulva*, are deliciously fragrant, and can be had in bloom from May until Thanksgiving.

- H. aurantiaca major.* Japan. Flowering season August until November. See Rare Plants.

- H. Dumortierii.* Japan. 18 in., 5-7. Deep orange-yellow flowers, brown on the outside.
- H. flava.* Asia. 2 ft., 5-7. Bright yellow flowers.
- H. fulva fl. pl. (H. Kwan-so pleno).* Asia. 4-5 ft., 7-9. Flowers open flat, without a tube, and are double, dark orange, with a red splash on each petal.
- H. Middendorffii.* Amur. 12 to 18 in., 6-8. Flowers with long tubes, golden yellow and very fragrant; foliage narrow, grass-like. The prettiest of the Day Lilies. 25 cts. each.
- H. minor (H. graminea).* Japan. 18 in., 6-7. Clear yellow flowers and narrow foliage.
- H. Thunbergii.* Japan. 3 ft., 7-9. Large, lemon-yellow, fragrant flowers. (See illustration, opposite page.)

\$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100

HEPATICA. Liver Leaf*(Ranunculaceæ)*

Shady nooks, under trees and hedges, or in the rocky.

H. acutiloba. America. 6 in., 4-5. White flowers, turning to pink; pretty, lobed, leathery foliage. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

H. angulosa. Hungary. 3 in., 4-5. Leaves 3- to 5-lobed, hairy; flowers blue. 25 cts. each.

H. angulosa alba. White flowers. 25c. ea.

H. angulosa rubra fl. pl. Double red flowers. 25 cts. each.

HERACLEUM. Giant Parsley*(Umbelliferæ)*

H. villosum. Siberia. 8-12 ft., 8-7. White flowers in flat umbels; broad, handsome foliage. For moist soil or near running water. 25 cts. each.

HESPERIS. Sweet Rocket*(Cruciferæ)*

The common Rockets are not worth growing, being merely weeds, and by seeding themselves become a nuisance. The double ones are among the best plants grown, are fine for cutting, with a long flowering season. Any common soil.

H. matronalis alba plena. 2-3 ft., 6-10. Showy terminal spikes of double white flowers. 25 cts. each.

H. matronalis rubra plena. Same as above, with double red flowers. 30 cts. each.



Hemerocallis Thunbergii (See preceding page)

HEUCHERA. Coral Bells*(Saxifragaceæ)*

H. Americana. America. 1 ft., 6-7. Prettily cut and marbled foliage. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

H. sanguinea. 18 in., 6-10. Numerous small, scarlet flowers in large, graceful panicles, on slender, wiry stems. Does best in sandy, rich soil. One of the finest plants in cultivation. \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.

HIBISCUS. Marsh-Mallow*(Malvaceæ)*

Elegant border plants with large foliage and showy flowers. Likes moisture.

H. Californicus. California. 5 ft., 8-10. Flowers 6 to 7 inches across, creamy white, with crimson center. 25 cts. each.

H. militaris. America. 6 ft., 7-9. Flesh-colored flowers.

H. Moscheutos roseus. 3-4 ft., 7-9. Large bright pink flowers. The best.

H. Moscheutos, Crimson Eye. 6-7 ft., 7-8. White flowers, with crimson eye.

\$1 per 10, \$8 per 100

HIERACIUM. Hawkweed*(Compositæ)*

H. aurantiacum. Scotland. 6 in., 6-10. Should be planted where its spreading habit is not an objection; well adapted to dry, sterile soil. Flowers in flat heads, orange-red. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

HOLLYHOCK. See *Althaea rosea*.



Heuchera sanguinea

HYDROPHYLLUM. Water-Leaf

(*Hydrophyllaceæ*)

- H. Canadensis.** America. 1 ft., 6-8. Palmate foliage and greenish white or purple flowers. Useful for ground cover in shady places. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

HYPERICUM. St. John's-Wort

(*Hypericaceæ*)

- H. elegans.** Siberia. 1 ft., 7-10. Yellow flowers and pretty foliage.
H. Moserianum (Gold Flower). France. 18 in., 6-10. Large yellow flowers through the summer and fall. \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.

HYSSOPUS. Hyssop

(*Labiataæ*)

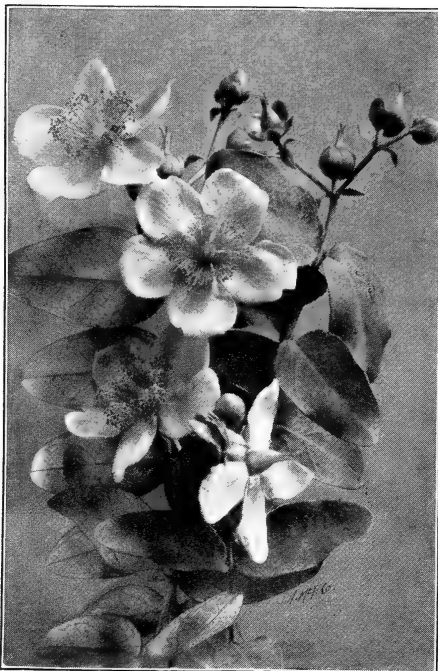
- H. officinalis.** Siberia. 18 in. A shrubby, aromatic plant, with herbaceous stems and blue or white flowers. The best plant we have for making dividing lines in a border, and for a very low hedge. Can be trimmed same as Box and is perfectly hardy. \$1 per 10, \$5 per 100.

IBERIS. Candytuft

(*Cruciferaæ*)

Evergreen plants for front of border or rockwork, in strong soil.

- I. Gibraltarica.** Spain. 18 in., 4-7. Flowers white and pink or sometimes lavender.



[Hypericum Moserianum

IBERIS, continued

- I. sempervirens.** Candia. 1 ft., 4-5. Pure white flowers. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.
I. sempervirens superba. 18 in., 4-6. Leaves large and glossy; flowers on long stems, pure white, in large heads. \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.

INCARVILLEA (*Bignoniaceæ*)

- I. Olgæ.** Turkestan. 2-3 ft., 6-8. Tube-shaped, pale pink flowers, prominently veined. Rich loam. Rare. 25 cts. each. See, also, Rare Plants.

INULA. Fleabane

(*Compositæ*.)

- I. ensifolia.** Austria. 6 in., 7-10. Narrow foliage and small yellow flowers.
I. glandulosa. Himalayas. 2-3 ft., 7-8. Flowers fringed, golden yellow.
I. Hookeri. Sikkim. 2 ft., 8-10. Large pale yellow flowers.

25 cts. each, \$2 per 10

IRIS. Rainbow Flowers

(*Iridaceæ*)

These I have divided into five sections: (1) DWARF, which are useful for edging, or in rockwork, both in dry and moist soil. (2) Those commonly known as GERMAN IRIS, being hybrids of many species and preferring medium rich soil with no stagnant moisture. (3) JAPANESE IRIS. Rich soil, with abundance of moisture during growing and flowering season, but rather dry in winter. (4) SIBERIAN IRIS. Will do well enough in any soil, but is one of the best plants for wet soil. (5) Other species and varieties, suitable for the border.

DWARF IRIS

- I. Cengialti.** Tyrol. 9 in., 5-9. Flowers bright lilac.
I. cristata. America. 6 in., 5-6. Delicate violet flowers, crested orange and yellow.
I. pumila. Crimea. 6 in., 5-6. Flowers velvety blue.
I. pumila alba. White flowers.
I. pumila aurea. Yellow flowers.
I. verna. America. 6 in., 4-5. Flowers violet.

\$1 per 10, \$7 per 100

IRIS GERMANICA (Fleur de Lis)

MAY TO JUNE

(S signifies standards or erect petals; F, falls or drooping petals.)

Albert Victor. S, soft blue; F, lavender.

Boccage. S, lavender; F, claret.

Bronze Beauty. S, coppery bronze; F, velvety crimson.

Comte de St. Clair. Deep violet, margined white.

Duc de Nemours. Purple, margined white.

IRIS GERMANICA, continued

Doctor Bernice. S, dull yellow; F, lavender.

Fonterabie. S, light blue; F, rich purple.

Gazelle. White, fringed violet.

Germanica (type). S, light blue; F, purple.

Harrison Weir. S, bronze-yellow; F, crimson.

Jacquinianna. S, bronzy crimson; F, maroon.

Miss Maggie. S, lavender; F, rose.

Purple King. Purple.

Silver King. Pure white.

Van Geerti. S, dull lavender; F, darkest purple.

Victorine. S, white, mottled blue; F, blue, mottled white.

Pallida, Mad. Cheræu. White, veined and fringed violet.

Pallida Dalmatica. Light indigo-blue.

Pallida speciosa. Delicate-blue.

\$2 per 10, \$15 per 100; Mixed, \$1 per 10, \$7 per 100. See Rare Plants

IRIS LAEVIGATA. Japanese Iris
(*I. Kaempferi*)

Three to 4 feet. July. Japan.

I. Alex von Humboldt. Pure white.

Crimson Tuft. Rich plum-color.

Gold Bound. Snow-white, gold-bound center.

Mahogany. Mahogany-red.

Mrs. Saxton. Large, pure white.

Oriole. Dark blue.

1 Gekka-no-nami. Double white.

2 Shishi-odori. Light purple.

3 Kumoma-no-sora. White, shaded light blue.

4 Kumo-no-obi. Purple, shaded blue, center white.

5 Ho-o-jo. Velvety crimson, center white.

6 Geisho-vi. Double crimson.

7 Sofu-no-koi. White, shaded and blotched lavender; double.

8 Mana-dsuru. White, veined with blue, center yellow.

9 Hana-no-nishiki. Cerise, center white.

10 Yomo-no-umi. White, center yellow.

11 Mei-ran. White, shaded and blotched pink.

12 Kuma-funjin. Rich deep purple; double.

13 Taihei-raku. Light magenta.

14 Hana-aoi. White, veined and shaded light violet, center dark violet.

15 Ulchui. Sky-blue, center white; double.

16 Oshokun. Dark purple, center white.



Iris Germanica

IRIS LAEVIGATA, continued

17 Shippo. Light blue, shaded dark blue, center reddish purple.

18 Kumo-no-isho. Velvety dark red, center purple.

19 Kimi-no-megumi. Porcelain-blue, veins violet, violet and red center.

20 Kumo-no-uye. Deep purple; double.

21 Yezo-nishiki. Light heliotrope, shaded and blotched dark heliotrope.

22 Shishi-ikari. Light crimson, maroon center.

23 Oniga-shima. Deep purple, center blue.

24 Sano-watashi. Rich purple.

25 Yedo-jiman. Dark purple, shaded light purple.

26 Senjo-no-hora. Pink, shaded and blotched with light red, bluish center.

27 O-torige. Violet, maroon center.

28 Shiva-taki. Pure white.

29 Shiga-no-ura-nami. Light purple.

30 Kagaribi. Vermilion.

31 Kosui-no-iro. White, shaded lilac.

32 Komochi-guma. Rich purple.

33 Kaku-jaku-ro. Light violet, center light blue.



Iris Sibirica

IRIS LAEVIGATA, continued

- 34 Momiji-no-taki. Pink, center purple and maroon.
- 35 Suchiu-kwa. White, edged with bright red.
- 36 Yedo-kagami. Red, shaded light purple.
- 37 Uji-no-hotaru. Light and dark blue, center purple.
- 38 Shimo-yono-tsuki. Double white, shaded yellow.
- 39 Tsurugi-no-mai. Purple-red, center dark maroon.
- 40 Iso-no-nami. Light blue, blotched dark blue.
- 41 Oyodo. Bud porcelain-blue, opens white.
- 42 Bandai-no-nami. White, center yellow.
- 43 Waka-murasaki. Bright magenta, blotched white.
- 44 Kyodai-san. Navy-blue, shaded bronze.
- 45 Kigan-no-misao. White, tinged lilac, center yellow.
- 46 Koki-no-iro. Bright purple.
- 47 Samidare. White, center yellow.
- 48 Tora-odori. White, blotched and shaded blue and lavender.
- 49 Tsuru-no-kegoromo. White, yellow center.
- 50 Date-dogu. Magenta-red.

Order by name or number. \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100. Mixed, double and single, without names, \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

Fifty hand-paintings of these in natural colors, by Japanese artists, on fine rice paper, one flower on each sheet, will be mailed on receipt of \$3.25.

IRIS SIBIRICA

Siberia. 3-4 ft., 5-6. Flowers in clusters, deep blue with yellow and white markings in the center.

I. Sibirica Orientalis (Yale Blue). Deep blue flowers and reddish buds; very pretty.

I. Sibirica alba. Pure white.

\$1 per 10, \$7 per 100

VARIOUS SPECIES AND VARIETIES OF IRIS

I. flavescens. 2-3 ft. high, with lemon-yellow flowers.

I. flavissima. 6 in. high; bright yellow.

I. Florentina (Orris Root). White, faintly tinged with lavender. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

I. Orientalis (*I. gigantea*). One of the largest of the Irises. Spicate clusters of yellow flowers, paler toward the center. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

I. Xiphium (*I. Hispanica*). Spanish Iris. Bulbous plants, flowering in July. Blue, yellow and white, on stems 18 inches high. 50 cts. per 10, \$2 per 100.

JASIONE. Shepherd's Scabious

(*Campanulaceae*)

- J. perennis. France. 1 ft., 7-10. Compact habit; light blue flowers in globose heads. Of easiest culture in any common soil, and does equally well in half-shade as in full sun. Is impatient of moisture in winter. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.



Jasione perennis

KNIPHOFIARed-Hot Poker (*Liliaceæ*)

- K. aloides* (*Tritoma uvaria*) *nobilis*. Africa. 5-6 ft., 8-10. A unique and most striking plant. Long spikes of scarlet and orange-yellow flowers. Both this one and *K. Pfitzerii*, if covered with leaves and kept perfectly dry, will withstand the severest winter. (See back cover page.) \$1.50 per 10, \$12 per 100.

LATHYRUSEverblooming Pea (*Leguminosæ*)

- L. latifolius*. Europe. 6-8 ft., 6-10. Rampant grower, well adapted to trellises and to cover walls, stumps or rough places, and is at home among rocks and ledges. Large clusters of deep red flowers.
- L. latifolius albus*. A variety with pure white flowers; admirable for cutting.
- L. vernus* (*Orobis vernus*). Bitter Vetch. Europe. 1 ft., 5-6. Blue red-veined flowers in dense heads.
- L. vernus albus*. White flowers.
\$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100

LAVANDULA. Lavender(*Labiatæ*)

- L. vera*. France. 18 in., 6-8. Aromatic silvery gray foliage and lavender flowers. Used in Europe for edging and low hedges; for dry, poor soil. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

*Lathyrus latifolius***LEONTOPODIUM. Edelweiss**(*Compositæ*)

- L. alpinum* (*Gnaphalium Leontopodium*). Alps. 6-9 in. The flowers, which are yellow and inconspicuous, are hidden in star-like clusters of woolly leaves, and the whole plant is woolly white. In light and dry soil. \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.

LEPACHYS (*Compositæ*)

- L. pinnata*. America. 4-6 ft., 7-9. Clean and pretty plant for the border, in light, good soil; petals or rays long, abruptly drooping, lemon-yellow. \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.

LESPEDeza. Pea Shrub(*Leguminosæ*)

- L. Sieboldi* (*Desmodium penduliflorum*). Japan. 5-6 ft., 9-10. Graceful, shrubby plants with herbaceous stems. In fall, the flexuous branches are entirely covered with pea-shaped, pink and rose-purple flowers.
- L. juncea sericea*. Japan. 6 in., 8-10. The branches, some 2 to 3 feet long, run out in all directions, literally "hugging" the ground, making a perfect carpet of silky foliage; flowers pink and violet, along the branches. A fine and interesting plant for moist soil. \$1.50 per 10, \$12 per 100.

LEWISIA. Bitter-Root(*Portulacacæ*)

- L. rediviva*. America. 3 in., 6-7. Interesting plant in moist sunny places; flowers delicate pink with white center. A miniature pond lily, well adapted for the rockwork as well as border. 15 cts. each, \$1 per 10.

*Lepachys pinnata*

LIATRIS. Blazing Star*(Compositæ)*

All the varieties offered are native perennials, differing mainly in height and season of flowering. They are all border plants and thrive in poor soil. Flowers are produced in stout, wand-like spikes, rosy pink and purple.

L. elegans. 18 in., 7-9.

L. cylindracea. 1 ft., 6-8. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

L. pycnostachya. 4-5 ft., 7-9.

L. scariosa. 3-4 ft., 7-9.

L. spicata. 2 ft., 6-8.

Except where noted, \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100

LILIUM *(Liliaceæ)*

Below I offer thirteen species of Lilies, selected from over sixty varieties, grown the last five years, with the assurance that they will give satisfaction. They are hardy, and have shown no signs of disease. A common mistake in Lily growing is to plant too shallow, and in soil freshly manured. Plant 10 to 12 inches deep in medium rich, loose, well-drained soil, with some sharp sand and charcoal next to the bulbs. In no case allow manure to come in contact with bulbs. In spring put on a mulch of one-half rotted leaves and one-half well rotted manure, about 3 inches thick;



Liatris elegans

LILIUM, continued

in fall cover with leaves or spent hops. Best time for planting is April and September. Prices given are for home-grown bulbs; imported ones can be supplied in October and November at less figures. Lilies can be grown to best advantage in rhododendron and kalmia beds.

L. Browni. 2 ft., 7. Flowers white, very fragrant, chocolate-brown on the outside, 4 to 6 inches across, and tubes 7 to 8 inches long. Generally two flowers on a stem. (See illustration on opposite page.) 50 cts. each.

L. Canadensis. 3-4 ft., 6-7. Various shades of red, orange and yellow, with dark spots. Suitable for wet soil. 15 cts. each, \$1 per 10.

L. candidum (Madonna Lily). 2-3 ft., 6. Flowers in large heads, twenty or more, pearly white, 2 to 3 inches long. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per 10.

L. elegans fulgens (*L. Batemannii*). 2-3 ft., 7-8. Salmon-red, self-color. Very good for massing (See illustration on opposite page. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per 10.

L. Grayi. 18 in., 7. Flowers deep orange, spotted purple, one to nine on a stem. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

L. Henryi. 5-6 ft., 8-9. A recent introduction from China, in habit nearest to *Speciosum*, with deep orange-yellow, green-banded flowers. 75 cts. each, \$7 per 10.



Liatris pycnostachya

LILIUM, continued

- L. maculatum** (*L. Hansonii*). 3-4 ft., 4-6. Flowers in a terminal umbel, reddish orange; segments dotted purple. 75c. each, \$7 per 10.
- L. pardalinum** (Leopard Lily). 3-4 ft., 6-7. A California species with nodding, bright orange flowers, lighter toward center, and large purple spots. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.
- L. speciosum album**. 3-4 ft., 8-9. Open panicles of pure white flowers. (See illustration, page 28.) 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.
- L. speciosum Melpomene**. Same as above, with heavy, bright red markings. 20c. each, \$1.50 per 10.
- L. superbum** (Turk's Cap Lily). 4-6 ft., 7. Bright orange flowers with dark spots. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per 10.
- L. tenuifolium** (Coral Lily). 1-2 ft., 5-7. An elegant Lily with from 1 to twenty-five bright scarlet flowers on strong, slender stems. 20c. each, \$1.50 per 10.
- L. tigrinum** (Tiger Lily). 3-5 ft., 8. Five to 15 bright red flowers, with purplish spots. 15 cts. each, \$1 per 10.



Lilium Brownii (See preceding page.)

LINUM. Flax

(*Linaceae*)

- L. perenne**. England. 18 in., 6-9. Pretty, evergreen foliage and pale blue flowers. Light soil in the border or rockwork. \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.

LITHOSPERMUM. Gromwell

(*Borraginaceae*)

- L. prostratum**. France. 3 in., 6-7. Creeping, evergreen alpine plant, in rich soil. Spikes of bright blue flowers, veined violet. 25 cts. each.

"Perennial plants continue to be in large demand. Julius Heurlin, of South Braintree, near Boston, one of our newest and most energetic growers, recently filled a single order for 40,000 plants."—*American Gardening*.



Lilium elegans fulgens (See preceding page)



Lilium pardalinum



Lilium speciosum Melpomene (See page 27)

LOBELIA (*Lobeliaceæ*)

Border plants, especially adapted for wet places.

- L. cardinalis* (Cardinal Flower). America. 3-4 ft., 8-9. Numerous dense spikes of deep cardinal-red flowers.
- L. syphilitica*. America. 2-3 ft., 7-9. Deep blue flowers in dense spikes.

\$1 per 10, \$8 per 100

LOTUS (*Leguminosæ*)

- L. corniculatus* (Baby's Slippers). England. 4 in., 6-9. Clusters of yellow, orange-tinted flowers. Plant creeping; suitable for covering dry ledges. \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.

LUPINUS. Lupin

(*Leguminosæ*)

Border plant for deep rich soil, with pea-shaped flowers in fine spikes.

- L. perennis*. America. 2 ft., 6-7. Large, loose, terminal spikes of blue and white flowers. This Lupin prefers poor, sandy soil.
- L. polyphyllus*. Washington. 2-3 ft., 6-9. Deep blue flowers.
- L. polyphyllus albus*. White flowers. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.
- L. polyphyllus bicolor*. 2 ft., 6-8. Beautiful blue and white flowers. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.
- L. Nootkatensis*. Nootka Sound. 2 ft., 5-7. Flowers in dense spikes, blue with violet and yellow prominently veined. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

LYCHNIS. Lamp Flower

(*Caryophyllaceæ*)

Fine border plants in light, rich loam; all good for cutting.

- L. alba* fl. pl. (*L. vespertina plena*). Evening Campion. Siberia. 2 ft., 6-10. Pure white, fragrant flowers. (See illustration, opposite page.) 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.
- L. Chalcedonica* (London Pride). 3 ft., 6-9. Japan. Dense heads of scarlet flowers.
- L. Chalcedonica* fl. pl. Flowers double scarlet. 25 cts. each.
- L. Chalcedonica alba*. Single white flowers.
- L. Chalcedonica alba plena*. Double white flowers. 25 cts. each.
- L. Coronaria Walkeri* (*Agrostemma Coronaria hybrida*). 2 ft., 6-8. Bright crimson flowers. (See illustration, opposite page.)
- L. dioica rosea* fl. pl. (*L. diurna plena*). Ragged Robin. 2 ft., 5-8. Double rose-colored flowers; the whole plant is clammy to the touch, as is also the Evening Campion.

- L. Flos-cuculi alba plena* (Cuckoo Flower). 18 in. All summer. Double white flowers in clusters. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.



Lobelia cardinalis

LYCHNIS, continued

- L. Flos-cuculi plenissima.** 12 in. All summer. Soft pink flowers in clusters; the flowers of the Cuckoo Flower are fringed or feathery, and the stems sticky. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.
- L. Flos-Jovis** (*Agrostemma Flos-Jovis*). Jupiter's Flower. England. 18 in., 6-8. Dull pink flowers.
- L. Haageana.** Japan. 18 in., 6-9. Large heads of showy flowers, in shades of white, pink, red, yellow and crimson.
- L. viscaria splendens fl. pl.** Siberia. 12-18 in. Double, intense blood-red flowers in solid, stock-like spikes.

\$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100

LYSIMACHIA. Loosestrife

(*Primulaceae*)

Adapted for both border and rock-work in moist, shady situations.

- L. clethroides.** Japan. 2 ft., 7-10. Pretty foliage, pearly white flowers in slender, curved one-sided spikes.
- L. nummularia** (Creeping Jenny). Europe. 4 in., 6-8. Creeping, glabrous; yellow flowers. \$1 per 10, \$5 per 100.
- L. punctata** (*L. verticillata*). Asia. 2-3 ft., 7-9. Showy yellow flowers.
- L. quadrifolia.** America. 2 ft., 6-7. Star-shaped, golden yellow flowers, center prettily dotted terra-cotta.



Lychnis Coronaria Walkeri (See preceding page)

LYSIMACHIA, continued

- L. stricta.** America. 18 in., 6-8. Terminal racemes of yellow flowers, streaked or dotted with purple.
- L. ciliatum.** See *Steironema*.

\$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100

"Another superb collection of hardy herbaceous flowers was shown by the Blue Hill Nursery, to which exhibitor every first prize for perennials has been awarded this season."—*American Florist*.



Lychnis alba fl. pl. (See preceding page)



Lychnis Flos-cuculi plenissima

LYTHRUM**Purple Loosestrife** (*Lythraceæ*)

For planting near water, or in conjunction with Iris, Lobelia, Acorus, and other moisture-loving plants.

L. salicaria superbum. England. 4-6 ft., 7-9. Large rose-colored flowers, in rather close racemes in immense panicles. \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.

MALVA. Musk Mallow(*Malvaceæ*)

M. Alcea. Europe. 3-4 ft., 6-10. Large, deep pink flowers.

M. moschata. 2 ft., 6-8. Pure white flowers.

\$1.50 per 10, \$12 per 100



Lythrum salicaria superbum

MECONOPSIS (*Papaveraceæ*)

M. Cambrica fl. pl. (Welsh Poppy). 1 ft., 6-9. Ordinary garden soil or in rockery, in the full sun. Double, orange-yellow, poppy-like flowers, on slender, wiry stems. 50 cts. each.

MERTENSIA. Blue Bells(*Borraginaceæ*)

M. pulmonarioides (*M. Virginica*). America. 1 ft., 4-5. Graceful panicles of nodding blue flowers, turning to pink. In rich, moist ground; very pretty; foliage disappears after flowering.



Malva Alcea

MERTENSIA, continued

M. Sibirica. Siberia. 1 ft., 5-7. More upright and smaller flowers; foliage green all summer.

\$1 per 10, \$8 per 100

MISCANTHUS. Eulalia(*Gramineæ*)

These grasses, natives of Japan and China, grow 4 to 6 feet, gracillima being the lowest, and are very decorative in both foliage and flower. The flowers or plumes will keep nearly all winter if cut before fully opened.

M. Sinensis. Deep green.

M. Sinensis variegata. Leaves striped white and green lengthwise.

M. Sinensis zebrina. Golden stripes across the leaves.

M. Sinensis gracillima. Gracefully recurved; white midrib.

\$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100

MITCHELLA**Partridge Berry** (*Rubiaceæ*)

M. repens. America. 3 in., 5-6. Creeping evergreen, with mottled foliage and fragrant white and pink flowers in clusters. In shady places and rockery. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

MITELLA. Bishop's Cap(*Saxifragaceæ*)

M. diphylla. America. 1 ft., 5-6. Heart-shaped, lobed leaves and minute, white flowers in 6- to 8-in. long, slender racemes. 15c. ea., \$1.20 per 10.

We thank you for your letter of April 23 noting the sending of certain plants to replace those received in bad condition or not received at all. I take pleasure in approving your invoice of April 6 and presenting same to our head office for payment. With renewed thanks for your favor, and the courteous manner in which you have dealt with us, I am

Truly yours,

BILTMORE NURSERY.



Monarda didyma coccinea

MONARDA. Bee Balm

(Labiatae)

Well-known plants, suitable for any soil, in the border or for naturalizing. Very effective in masses.

M. didyma coccinea. America. 2 ft., 7-10. Brilliant cardinal-red flowers in showy heads.

M. didyma alba. White flowers in large heads.

M. fistulosa mollis. America. 3-4 ft., 7-9. Lilac flowers in large panicles, and soft, woolly foliage.

\$1 per 10, \$8 per 100

MORINA (Dipsacae)

M. longifolia elegans. Himalayas. 3 ft., 6-9. Thistle-like foliage, 6 to 9 inches long; flowers in dense whorls near the top of the stem, showy, deepening from white in the bud to pink, and finally becoming a lovely crimson. Moist, sandy soil, in partial shade. 25 cts. each.

MONTBRETIA. See Tritonia.

MYOSOTIS. Forget-Me-Not

(Borraginaceae)

M. palustris semperflorens. Europe, all summer. 1 ft. In shade and near water. Bright blue with yellow eye. \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.

NEPETA (Labiatae)

N. Mussini. Persia. 3-4 ft., 6-9. Leaves green above, whitish beneath; lovely sky-blue flowers, in large, loose panicles. \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.

ÆNOTHERA**Evening Primrose**

(Onagraceae)

The species quoted here are all day-blooming and perennial; essentially border plants, in full sun.

Æ. fruticosa major. America. 18 in., 6-9. Cup-shaped, golden yellow flowers, in large clusters. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

Æ. fruticosa Youngii. 2 ft., 6-10. Shiny, glaucous foliage and bright lemon-yellow flowers. Slender, somewhat pendulous branches. (See illustration, page 32.)

Æ. glauca (Æ. Fraseri). America. 18 in., 6-9. Golden yellow flowers in large clusters. (See illustration, page 32.)

Æ. linearis (Æ. riparia). America. 1 ft., 6-9. Small, lemon-yellow flowers, narrow foliage and slender, procumbent branches.

Æ. Missouriensis (Æ. macrocarpa). America. 1 ft., 6-8. Rich yellow flowers, 4 to 5 inches across, on trailing, ascending branches.

Æ. speciosa. America. 2 ft., 6-10. Linear, dentate foliage, and white flowers changing to pink.

\$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100



Nepeta Mussini



Enothera fruticosa Youngii (See page 31)

OMPHALODES (*Boraginaceæ*)

O. verna (Creeping Forget-me-not). Italy. 6 in., 4-6. Shady places and rockery; pretty sky-blue flowers, with white eyes, in small racemes.

O. verna alba. Pure white flowers.

15 cts. each, \$1.20 per 10

ONONIS. Rest Harrow

(*Leguminosæ*)

O. fruticosa. Spain. 2 ft., 7-5. Attractive, clean plants, with trifoliate foliage and pea-shaped pink and violet flowers in the axils all along the branches; spiny.

O. fruticosa spinosa. 2 ft. Flowers pure white and plant very spiny.

25 cts. each

OPHIOPOGON. Snake's Beard

(*Hemadoraceæ*)

O. Jaburan. Japan 18 in., 7-8. Leathery, grass-like foliage, in light, sandy soil and sheltered, half-shady positions. Flowers white, tinged with lilac, in dense, 3- to 6 inch racemes. 25 cts. each.

O. Jaburan variegatus. Leaves beautifully striped green, white and gold. Flowers deep violet-blue, succeeded by deep blue berries the size of currants. 50 cts. each.

OPUNTIA. Cactus

(*Cactaceæ*)

O. Rafinesquii. America. 1 ft., 6-7. Yellow flowers, with red center; small spines in tufts; in the rockery, and where the soil is too rocky or too thin for anything else to live. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

OURISIA (*Scrophulariaceæ*)

O. coccinea. Chile. 1 ft., 5-9. Alpine plant from the Andes. Pretty foliage, and about a dozen penstemon-like, drooping flowers, scarlet with cream-colored anthers, in clustered panicles. In deep shade and stiff, heavy soil. Very rare. 50 cts. each.

OROBUS. See *Lathyrus* and *Vicia*

OSTROWSKYA (*Campanulaceæ*)

See Rare Plants

PACHYSANDRA

(*Euphorbiaceæ*)

P. terminalis. Japan. 8 in. Procumbent, evergreen plant, choice for ground cover in either sun or shade. Thick, glossy, deeply toothed foliage.

Flowers whitish in May, and of little value.

P. terminalis variegata. Variegated foliage; otherwise as above.

\$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100

PÆONIA. Peony

(*Ranunculaceæ*)

Peonies are the noblest and most beautiful of hardy plants, rivaling and in many respects outclassing the rose. They are hardy, healthy, decorative in and out of bloom, as fragrant as any rose, with as wide a range of color. They are gross feeders and the soil can hardly be made too rich.



Enothera glauca

PEONIES, continued

Also, too, a mulching in August, when root-action begins, is very beneficial. After once established, do not transplant Peonies; it is better to remove the soil around the plants and renew with fresh, rich compost. Contrary to general belief, they do not "run out," there being many instances of plants having grown fifty years without being disturbed, and as good today as the same variety planted three or five years ago would be. Plants offered below are 2- and 3 year undivided clumps.

PÆONIA ALBIFLORA
DOUBLE

Except where noted, 50 cts. each,
\$5 per 10

Beaute Francaise. Rose, center rose with carmine.

Edulis superba. Late pink.

Festiva. White, creamy center.

Festiva maxima. Pure white, with carmine splashes. 75 cts. each.

Festiva maxima. Four-year clumps, \$1.25.

Francois Ortegal. Dark, velvety crimson.

Gloriosa. Salmon-rose.

Grandiflora rosea. Rose.

Jeanne d'Arc. Shell-pink, center rosy white.

L'Illustration. Light rose, pink center.

Louis Van Houtte. Bright crimson.

Mad. Breon. Salmon-pink, yellow center.

Omer Pascha. Dark pink.

Princess Galitzin. Creamy pink, center yellow.

Queen's Perfection. White, yellow center.

Queen Victoria. Light rose, darker center.

Rosea magna. Bright rose.

Van Dijk. Light rose, salmon center.

Victoria tricolor. Dark rose, cream and white center.

PÆONIA officinalis alba pl. Early white.

P. officinalis rosea pl. Early rose.

P. officinalis rubra pl. Early red. 25c. each.

P., Mixed Clumps. Three-year, 25 cts. each.

PÆONIA ALBIFLORA, SINGLE

Bridesmaid. White. \$1 each.

Festiva fragrans. Rose. \$1 each.

PÆONIA ALBIFLORA, SINGLE, continued

Mikado. Crimson, with yellow center. \$1 ea.

The Moor. Dark carmine-red. \$1 each.

Whittleyi major. Pure white; very large flowers. \$1 each.

PÆONIA tenuifolia. Bright crimson. 50c. ea.

P. tenuifolia fl. pl. Double; bright crimson. 75 cts. each.



Pæonia festiva maxima

PÆONIA MOUTAN. Tree Peony

Except where noted, 3-year grafts \$1 each

Atrosanguinea. Dark red.

Elizabeth. Rose.

Emilie. Rose, white center.

Gloria Belgica. Rose.

Guillaume Tell. White.

La Ville de St. Denis. Salmon.

Grand Duc de Baden. Soft rose and white.

Louise Mouchelet. Salmon-rose.

Mad. Stuart Low. Salmon-red.

Mme. Marie Closson. White and rose.

Moutan (type). 50 cts. each.



Papaver nudicaule

PAPAVER. Poppy

(*Papaveraceae*)

All the Poppies, except *Alpinum*, are border plants, thriving in rich, sandy soil. Varieties of *Orientele* are admirably suited in rhododendron and kalmia beds, together with lilies and *Tritonias*.

P. alpinum (Alpine Poppy). The Alps. 6 in. All summer. Fern-like foliage; flowers in delicate shades of white, rose and yellow. 15 cts. each.

P. bracteatum. Persia. 3 ft., 5-6. Flowers 8 to 10 inches across, on leafy stems; deep blood-red with black blotches on base of petals.

P. bracteatum Parkmanni. Habit the same as preceding; flowers deep crimson. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

P. nudicaule (Iceland Poppy). Iceland. 1 ft. All summer. Pretty, tufted foliage; flowers on long, wiry stems, in shades of white, yellow and vermilion, with satiny, crinkled petals. \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.

Papaver orientale. Natives of Asia Minor, 2 to 3 feet high, flowering in June and July, and differing mainly in their coloring. They are supposed to be difficult to transplant; for what reason I do not know, as I have no trouble in planting them at almost any time. After the plants are through blooming, cut the stems off and put some light covering, such as lawn clippings, over the plants, to keep off the strong sun during the new root-action. The foliage reappears in fall.

Beauty of Livermere. Deep red.

Blush Queen. Blush pink.

PAPAVER ORIENTALE, continued

Duke of Teck. Orange.

Grand Mogul. Dark crimson.

Proserpine. Purplish pink.

Psyche. Vermilion-red.

Royal Scarlet. Deep scarlet.

Salmon Queen. Salmon-red.

Silver Queen. White, tinged bluish; pretty, but of weak constitution. 25 cts. each.

Except where noted, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10

P. pilosum. Mt. Olympus, all summer. 18 in. Brick-red flowers, with pale spots at base of petals, 3 inches across, on wiry stems. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

PENTSTEMON

Beard-Tongue (*Scrophulariaceae*)

Of easiest culture in any common soil.

P. barbatus Torreyi. Colorado. 4-5 ft., 6-9. Excellent plant, with long spikes of scarlet flowers.

P. cæruleus. Colorado. 18 in., 7-9. Deep blue flowers in slender spikes.

P. diffusus. Oregon. 18 in., 7-10. Pinkish purple flowers in open spikes.

P. lævigatus. 3 ft., 7-8. Fine spikes of white flowers.

P. grandiflorus. Wisconsin. 2 ft., 7-9. Leathery, glaucous foliage, clasping on the stem; flowers very large, in shades of pink, lavender and blue. 20c. each, \$1.50 per 10.

Except where noted, \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100



Pentstemon barbatus Torreyi

PHALARIS. Lady's Garter*(Gramineæ)*

- P. arundinacea variegata.* Europe. 2 ft. The variegated grass so common in old gardens; foliage striped green and white; grows anywhere. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

PARDANTHUS. See Belemcanda.

PHLOMIS. Jerusalem Sage*(Labiatae)*

- P. tuberosa.* 4-5 ft., 6-8. A vigorous plant, with purple flowers in whorls all along the branches. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

PHLOX *(Polemoniaceæ)*

For edging, covering banks and terraces and in the rockery.

- P. amœna.* Virginia. 6 in., 5-7. Tufted foliage and bright pink flowers.
P. divaricata (P. Canadensis). America. 6-9 in., 5-6. Lilac flowers in large heads.
P. ovata (P. Carolina). 1 ft., 6-9. Purple flowers, oval foliage.
P. stolonifera. Pretty bright rose flowers in clusters. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100

Phlox subulata (P. setacea). America. 6 in., 4-5. Creeping plants, with evergreen, moss-like foliage completely hidden under the flowers.

- P. subulata atropurpurea.* Flowers bright rose.



Phlox, Miss Lingard

PHLOX, continued

- P. subulata Nelsoni.* Starry, wax-white flowers.
P. subulata, The Model. White flowers, turning to pink.
 \$1 per 10, \$6 per 100

Phlox glaberrima suffruticosa, Miss Lingard. 2-3 ft. All summer. Pure white flowers, with faint lavender eye and pretty, shiny foliage. \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.

PHLOX PANICULATA *(P. decussata)*

The following varieties are the pick of 150 named varieties, and are the best that can be had. For best results, plant in rich, strong soil, and do not let them suffer from lack of water. Instead of transplanting Phlox every little while, a better mode of procedure is to remove the old soil and substitute fresh; also by thinning out the shoots, leaving 5 to 7 to a plant; or by cutting off all the outside shoots to within a foot of the ground, leaving a few in the center intact; these will then bloom after those in the center are over.

Amphitryon. Dark lilac flowers, nearly as large as those of Tapis Blanc.

B. Comte. Intense velvety crimson; darkest of all the Phloxes. \$1.50 per 10, \$12 per 100.

Blanc Nain. White; 12 inches high.

Candeur. Large pure white.

Caran d'Ache. Brightest salmon-rose. \$1.50 per 10, \$12 per 100.



Phlox paniculata, Richepin

PHLOX PANICULATA, continued

- Charles Darwin.** Soft salmon-pink, crimson eye.
Coquelicot. Bright orange-scarlet, crimson eye.
Eclairer. Crimson-magenta.
Evenement. Soft pink shaded salmon, purple eye.
Fernand Cortez. Deep crimson, bronzy center.
Flambeau. Salmon-red.
L'Esperance. Large lilac, center half of petals white.
Lumineux. Light red, shaded pink, crimson eye.
Le Feu de Monde. Bright reddish pink, darker eye.
Mad. Meuret. Similar to above, but earlier.
Mad. Beranger. Blush pink, with darker shading, lilac eye.
General Chanzy. Scarlet-pink, shaded salmon.
Pecheur d'Islande. Salmon, white center. \$1.50 per 10, \$12 per 100.
Richard Wallace. White, lilac center.
Richepin. Pure white, crimson center, covering half the petals.
Sweetheart. Tall pink.
Mixed. \$1 per 10, \$6 per 100.
Except where noted, \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100
 (see, also, *Novelties*)

PHYSOSTEGIA. Ladies' Pink

(*Labiatae*)

- P. Virginiana.** America. 3-4 ft., 8-9. In rich, moist soil, in border and for naturalizing. Lovely pink flowers in showy spikes. (See illustration on opposite page.)
P. Virginiana alba. White flowers.
 \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100

PLATYCODON

Chinese Bell-Flower (*Campanulaceae*)

Stout, upright plants for the border, with handsome, balloon-shaped buds and bell-shaped flowers, thriving in any good soil.

- P. grandiflorum** (*Campanula grandiflora*; *Wahlenbergia grandiflora*). Manchuria. 3 ft., 7-9. Large, deep blue flowers.
P. grandiflorum album. White flowers.
P. grandiflorum Mariess. Japan. 18 in., 7-9. Dark blue flowers, larger than the type. (See illustration, page 38.)
 \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100

PLUMBAGO. See *Ceratostigma*



Phlox paniculata, Coquelicot

POLEMONIUM. Jacob's Ladder

(*Polemoniaceae*)

- P. cœruleum.** Northern Europe. 2 ft., 5-7. Handsome border plant, with fine foliage and terminal spikes of sky-blue flowers.
P. cœruleum album. White flowers.
P. humile (*P. Richardsonii*). Rocky Mountains. 9 in., 7-9. Creeping root-stocks, and fragrant dark blue, bell-shaped flowers in drooping panicles.
P. reptans. America. 6 in., 4-5. Light blue flowers in loose panicles on slender stems. The last two prefer moist soil.
 \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100

POLYGONATUM. Solomon's Seal

(*Liliaceae*)

In moist, rich soil, preferably in shade.

- P. multiflorum.** Europe. 2-3 ft., 5-6. Drooping, white flowers.
P. giganteum. America. 2-4 ft., 5-7. Larger in all its parts.
 \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100

POLYGONUM. Knotweed

(*Polygonaceae*)

- P. amplexicaule** (Mountain Fleece). Himalayas. 3-4 ft., 7-9. An excellent border plant, with ornamental foliage and clusters of creamy white flowers.
P. Sieboldi (*P. cuspidatum*). Japan. 4-5 ft., 7-9. Numerous white flowers on stately branches. \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.

"At Horticultural Hall, on Saturday, The Blue Hill Nurseries exhibited a very fine collection of Phlox, including many varieties of recent introduction. Mr. Heurlin is enthusiastic over his variety "Blue Hills," which, he says, is the only true blue Phlox extant. It certainly is of a color peculiar to itself."—*Florist's Exchange*.

POTENTILLA (*Rosaceæ*)

- P. hybrida.** Essentially border plants, in common garden soil, blooming more or less through the season, though July and August sees them in their glory. The plants are much like strawberry plants, and flowers are produced in open and spreading heads or panicles; they are all double and rich in color.

Nigra plena. Maroon.

Perfecta plena. Vermilion and yellow.

Purpurea plena. Carmine.

Toussaint Louverture. Scarlet and yellow.

Vase d'Or. Canary-yellow.

Versicolor. Yellow and red.

Le Vesuve. Red and scarlet.

Wm. Robinson. Orange and chestnut.

25 cts. each, \$2 per 10

PRIMULA. Primrose

(*Primulaceæ*)

- P. polyantha.** 6-9 in., 4-6. Flowers in umbels, in shades of yellow, red, purple and crimson. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

- P. Sieboldi.** Japan. 9 in., 5-7. In many named varieties. Colors are white, lilac, red, magenta and crimson, and flowers are fringed. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

- P. vulgaris** (*P. veris*). English Primrose. Europe. 6 in., 4-5. Fragrant bright yellow flowers in umbels on wiry stems. \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.

- P. vulgaris superba.** An improvement on the former, with larger flowers, but not quite so bright. \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.

PUERARIA (*Leguminosæ*)

- P. Thunbergiana** (*Dolichos Japonicus*). Kudzu Vine. Japan. A herbaceous vine growing from 40 to 50 feet in a season, and unparallelled for ornament and shade on verandas and arbors; leaves large, ovate and lobed. Does not flower here. 75 cts. each, \$5 per 10.

PULMONARIA

Bethlehem Sage (*Borraginaceæ*)

- P. saccharata.** Europe. 1 ft., 4-5. In moist, shady places. Flowers pink and violet in umbels on leafy stalks; foliage dark green, prettily marbled and veined white. 25 cts. each.

PYRETHRUM

See *Chrysanthemum*

RANUNCULUS. Buttercup

(*Ranunculaceæ*)

- R. acris fl. pl.** (Bachelor's Button). Europe. 2 ft., 5-9. Double, golden yellow flowers.
- R. bulbosus (speciosus) fl. pl.** Persia. 18 in., 6-7. Double, orange-yellow shiny flowers. Both have cut foliage and thrive in moist soil.

\$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100

RAMONDA (*Gesneraceæ*)

Both varieties are alpine plants and will hardly succeed in the border, except with great care and peaty soil.

- R. Pyrenaica.** Pyrenees. 4-6 in., 5-7. Ovate, deeply toothed, hairy leaves and purple flowers.

- R. Serbica.** A variety from Thessaly, with yellow and purple flowers; foliage thick, silky white on both sides.

50 cts. each

RHEUM. Rhubarb

(*Polygonaceæ*)

- R. Emodi.** Himalayas. 8-12 ft., 7-8. Coppery, heart-shaped foliage and large panicles of small, yellowish white flowers. A striking specimen plant, in dry soil and rocky. 50 cts. each.



Physostegia Virginiana



Platycodon grandiflorum Mairiesi (See page 36)

RHEXIA. Meadow Beauty

(*Melastomaceæ*)

- R. Virginica.** America. 9 in., 7-9. Sunny, moist or swampy places; clusters of pretty, pink flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per 10.

ROMNEYA. See Rare Plants

(*Papaveraceæ*)

RUBUS (*Rosaceæ*)

- R. illecebrosus** (*R. rosafolius*; *R. sorbifolius*). Strawberry-Raspberry. Himalayas. 6-10. A splendid plant for naturalizing; about 2 feet high, with large, fragrant white flowers and bright red berries as large as a strawberry. Esteemed by some very highly for table use. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

RUDBECKIA. Cone-Flower

(*Compositæ*)

Showy border plants in any good garden soil.

- R. fulgida.** America. 2-3 ft., 8-11. Hemispherical plant with masses of dark yellow flowers and brown cones.
- R. laciniata.** America. 6-8 in., 7-8. Open heads of lemon-yellow flowers.
- R. laciniata fl. pl.** (Golden Glow). A double form of above.
- R. maxima.** America. 5-6 ft., 6-8. Large, glaucous foliage and bright yellow flowers with drooping rays; the cone becomes a "column," some 4 to 6 inches long. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

RUDBECKIA, continued

- R. nitida.** Autumn Glory. Little known variety, but without question the best of all. About the same as the type, but is in bloom from July to October, and even November. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

- R. speciosa** (*R. Newmanni*). America. 2 ft., 7-11. Orange-yellow flowers with madder-purple disk, in fine heads.

- R. submontosa.** America. 4-5 ft., 8-10. Flowers lemon-yellow, with purple center.

Except where noted, \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100

RUTA (*Rutaceæ*)

- R. graveolens.** Asia. 18 in., 7-8. Much divided and lobed fragrant foliage, whole plant grayish blue; flowers greenish yellow, in terminal corymbs. A handsome plant. 25 cts. each.

SALVIA. Sage

(*Labiatae*)

In rich, well-drained soil, in the border; the last two are also adapted for rockwork.

- S. argentea.** Mediterranean. 2-3 ft., 7-8. Large, thick, woolly white foliage and white flowers in large panicles.
- S. azurea grandiflora.** Texas. 4-5 ft., 8-10. Showy spikes of pale blue flowers.
- S. pratensis.** Europe. 2-3 ft., 6-9. Large spikes of dark blue flowers.
- S. Greggii.** Texas. 18 in., 7-10. Reddish purple, with a long, carmine lower lip. Hardy here with some protection. 25 cts. each.

Except where noted, \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100

SANGUINARIA. Bloodroot

(*Papaveraceæ*)

- S. Canadensis.** America. 6 in., 4-5. In rich, shady places. Beautiful heart-shaped leaves and brilliant white flowers, with golden orange anthers. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

SANTOLINA. Lavender Cotton

(*Compositæ*)

- S. Chamæcyparissus** (*S. incana*). Mediterranean. 18 in., 7-8. Lavender-like plants, with small, silvery, evergreen foliage and globular heads of dull yellow flowers. Prefers dry soil, and is especially useful in the rockwork. 15 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

The Blue Hill Nurseries captured every first and second prize offered by the Society (Massachusetts Horticultural) this year for "Herbaceous Perennials and Grasses," as well as all first prizes for "General Display, Arranged for Effect," all classes of flowers being admissible.

SAPONARIA. Soapwort*(Caryophyllaceæ)*

S. ocymoides splendens. Europe. 6 in., 5-9. Creeping plant with evergreen foliage and bright pink flowers. Fine for rockery and border in almost any soil.

S. officinalis fl. pl. (Bouncing Bet). Europe. 2 ft., 7-9. Choice for naturalizing, and also for border when kept in check. Solid heads of pale pink, delightfully fragrant flowers.

\$1 per 10, \$8 per 100

SARRACENIA. Pitcher Plant*(Sarraceniaceæ)*

S. purpurea. America. 18 in. A curious plant for boggy soil; the leaves or pitchers are green, with reddish purple veining, thickly covered inside with fine bristles, pointing downward. The flowers, one on a stem, are deep purple and pink. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per 10.

SAXIFRAGA. Rock-Foil*(Saxifrageæ)*

Excellent plants for the rockery and equally as good in the border and in front of shrubberies and rhododendron beds. Foliage large and leathery, deep green in summer and bronzy red in winter.

S. crassifolia. Mongolia. 1 ft., 4-6. Numerous pink flowers in large panicles. Large, fleshy foliage.

S. ligulata. Himalayas. 1 ft., 4-6. Flowers white to lilac, in clusters.

S. purpurascens. Sikkim Mountains. 1 ft., 6-7. Flowers deep purple, nodding.

\$1.50 per 10, \$12 per 100

SCABIOSA. Mourning Bride*(Dipsacaceæ)*

All good border plants and useful for cutting.

S. graminifolia. Southern Europe. 1 ft., 6-10. Pale blue flowers on wiry stems; foliage linear, silvery white. 20c. each.

S. papposa. 18 in., 6-10. Finely cut, grayish foliage and numerous lavender-blue flowers.

S. sylvatica. 2 ft., 6-9. Strong-growing plant with violet-blue and sometimes white flowers.

S. Caucasica. 2 ft., 7-10. Rather flat, pale blue flowers, 4 to 5 inches across, on strong stems.

Except where noted, \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100

For 30 vases of herbaceous perennials, distinct, the Blue Hill Nurseries (J. Heurlin, proprietor), took both first and second prizes with a grand collection. Mr. Heurlin showed over 100 varieties of perennials, which were one of the star features of the exhibition.

SEDUM. Stonecrop*(Crassulaceæ)*

Standard plants for covering poor and sandy places where other things refuse to grow; or on rocks and ledges and sunny banks. Most of them are evergreen.

S. acre. Morocco. 3 in., 6-7. Flowers yellow.

S. aizoon. Siberia. 1 ft., 7-8. Flat heads of yellow flowers

S. ewersii. Siberia. 4 in., 9-10. Trailing; pink flowers.

S. ewersii turkestanicum. Himalayas. 4 in., 8-10. Trailing; violet flowers.

S. japonicum albo marginatum. Flowers yellow; leaves with white edges. \$1.20 per 10.

S. lydium. Asia Minor. 6 in., 8-9. Glabrous; flowers pink. \$1 per 10.

S. maximowiczii. Japan. 18 in., 7-9. Large heads of yellow flowers.

S. maximum. 2 ft., 8-10. Thick, succulent foliage and whitish flowers.

S. maximum variegatum. Foliage marked with golden yellow.

S. maximum atropurpureum. The leaves retain their dark red color through the season.

S. monregalense (*S. cruciatum*). Glabrous; flowers white.

S. reflexum (*S. collinum*). Stone Orpine. 6 in. Foliage glaucous, flowers yellow.

S. roseum. Himalayas. 18 in., 7-8. Thick, succulent leaves and yellowish white flowers. 15 cts. each.



Scabiosa Caucasica

SEDUM, continued

- S. Sieboldii.** Japan. 4 in., 8-10. A choice rock plant with pink flowers and leaves in whorls of three on trailing branches. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per 10.
- S. spectabile Braunii.** Japan. 18 in., 9-11. Fleshy, glaucous foliage and large flat heads of pink flowers.
- S. stoloniferum.** Persia. 4 in., 7-8. Bright pink flowers on running, rooting branches.
- S. hybridum.** Siberia. 6 in., 7-10. Flowers yellow, in rather large umbels.

Except where noted, \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100



Sedum spectabile Braunii

SEMPERVIVUM. Houseleek

(Crassulaceæ)

Succulent alpine plants, increasing rapidly and giving an evergreen effect to an otherwise barren and bleak aspect. I offer ten distinct varieties:

| | | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|
| Acuminatum, | Fimbriatum, | Tectorum, |
| Arachnoideum, | Pyrenaicum, | Tenellum, |
| Boulicianum, | Schlehani, | Verlote, |
| | Webbianum. | |

\$1 per 10, \$8 per 100

SENECIO (Compositæ)

- S. Japonicus (Erythrochæte palmatifida).** Japan. 4-5 ft., 8-9. Large, massive foliage, deeply cut and orange flowers in branching heads. In moist soil. 25c. each.

Your exhibit of Herbaceous Plants, exhibited at our show on July 2 and 3, was awarded a Silver Medal for excellence. I may say they were admired by all the visitors, and the judges were sorry they could not award them more, Silver Medal being the highest award offered.

Yours truly,
T. FIELDHOUSE, Rec. Sec.

SHORTIA (Diapensiaceæ)

- S. galacifolia.** Carolina. 6 in., 5-6. In moist shady soil; foliage leathery, bronzy green in summer, and in winter a rich bronzy crimson. Flowers nodding, white, one on a stem. 25 cts. each.

SIDALCEA (Malvaceæ)

Border plants, thriving in any ordinary soil; fine for cut-flowers.

- S. candida.** Colorado. 4 ft., 6-7. Long spikes of pure white flowers, with carmine markings on base of petals. 15c. each.
- S. malvæflora Listeri (Pink Beauty).** Europe. 4-5 ft., 6-8. Delicate, satiny pink flowers, fringed, 2 to 3 inches across. 20 cts. each.

SILENE. Catchfly

(Caryophyllaceæ)

Border plants in ordinary soil and full sun.

- S. Pennsylvanica.** America. 1 ft., 4-6. Flowers rose, in small, dense heads.
- S. Schafta.** Caucasus. 6 in., 7-10. Plant cushion-like; flowers rose-pink, in clusters.
- S. Virginica (Fire Pink).** Virginia. 1 ft., 6-8. Intense crimson-scarlet flowers in showy clusters. For color effect, few plants are equal to this.

\$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100

SOLIDAGO. Goldenrod

(Compositæ)

Too well known for any description to be needed; grows everywhere, even on the edge of salt water.

- S. rigida.** America. 5 ft., 8-10. Broad, oval foliage, and rich yellow flowers in thick, flat-topped, spreading panicles. Very fine. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

SPIGELIA (Loganiaceæ)

- S. Marilandica (Pink Root).** America. 1 ft., 6-9. A very showy border plant; tubular carmine flowers, with yellow throats, in terminal spikes on slender, tufted stems. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per 10.

SPIRÆA. See Aruncus, Astilbe and Ulmaria

STACHYS (Labiatae)

- S. lanata (Woolly Woundwort).** Siberia. 1 ft., 7-8. Woolly white foliage and purple flowers in whorls. 15 cts. each, \$1 per 10.

STATICE. Sea Lavender*(Plumbaginaceæ)*

Handsome plants for border or rockery; will thrive at the very edge of salt water; well-shaped, leathery, deep green foliage and airy, graceful spikes of blue flowers.

- S. Gmelini.** Russia. 18 in., 7-9. Dark blue flowers in dense, erect panicles. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.
S. latifolia. Russia. 18 in., 6-8. Clouds of minute, pale blue flowers.
S. Tatarica. 18 in. Flowers violet and pink.

\$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100

STEIRONEMA *(Primulaceæ)*

- S. ciliatum** (*Lysimachia ciliata*). America. 2-3 ft., 6-7. Handsome plant for low, moist places, with pure yellow flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per 10.

STOKESIA *(Compositæ)*

- S. cyanea** (Stokes' Aster). Carolina. 2 ft., 7-10. In rich, sandy, well-drained soil the flowers will measure 4 inches across. They are deep blue, with no trace of purple, and produced in great profusion the latter part of the season. \$1.50 per 10, \$10 per 100.

SYNDESMON *(Ranunculaceæ)*

- S. thalictroides** (*Anemone thalictroides*). America. 6 in., 4-5. Fern-like foliage and pretty white or pink flowers. In light, moist soil and partial shade. \$1 per 10.

THALICTRUM. Meadow Rue*(Ranunculaceæ)*

In moist soil, either sun or shade. The foliage is fern-like and pleasing, and flowers feathery, in showy, branching heads.

- T. aquilegifolium.** Europe. 2 ft., 5-7. Flowers purple or white. (See cut, p. 42.)



Statice Gmelini

THALICTRUM, continued

- T. minus.** Europe. 1 ft., 6-7. Flowers greenish yellow. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per 10.
T. polygamum (Tall Meadow Rue). America. 5-6 ft., 7-8. Pure white flowers.
 Except where noted, \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100

THERMOPSIS *(Leguminosæ)*

- T. mollis.** Virginia. 3-4 ft., 6-7. Long, terminal racemes of pea-shaped, bright yellow flowers. For the back of the border, or in the shrubbery. \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.
T. fabacea. Siberia. 18 in., 5-6. Short, axillary, yellow racemes; running root-stock. 20 cts. each.

THYMUS. Thyme*(Labiataæ)*

- T. Serpyllum.** Europe. 9 in., 7-8. Evergreen, aromatic herb, for the poorest soil; clouds of minute lilac flowers. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

TIARELLA *(Saxifragaceæ)*

- T. cordifolia** (Foam Flower). America. 9 in., 4-6. Showy spikes of creamy white, star-shaped flowers. In moist, rich soil, sun or shade. Particularly adapted for the rock-work. Foliage tufted and heart-shaped. 15 cts. each, \$1 per 10.



Stokesia cyanea

TRADESCANTIASpiderwort (*Commelinaceæ*)

Good plants for border and naturalizing. Grows in almost any soil, if not too wet.

T. Virginica. Virginia. 18 in., 6-10. Violet-blue flowers in sessile umbels.

T. Virginica alba. White flowers.

T. Virginica fl. pl. Dark reddish blue double or semi-double flowers.

\$1 per 10, \$8 per 100

TRITOMA. See Kniphofia

TRILLIUM (*Liliaceæ*)

T. grandiflorum (Wake-robin). Am. 5 in., 3-5. The native Wood Lily. Pure white flowers, turning to pink. Under trees, in the shrubbery and for naturalizing in moist shady places. \$1 per 10, \$6 per 100.

TRITONIA (*Iridaceæ*)

T. crocosmæflora (*Montbretia crocosmæflora*). 2 ft., 7-11. Sword-like foliage and gladiolus-like flowers of orange and crimson. \$2 per 100.

T. Pottsii. Transvaal. 3 ft., 8-10. Bright yellow, flushed with red. \$2 per 100.

Other hybrids in stock, the predominant color being orange, and varying only in size of flowers. Montbretias are indispensable in rhododendron beds, and are also useful in the border and for cut-flowers.



Thalictrum aquilegifolium (See page 41)



Thermopsis mollis (See page 41)

TROLLIUS. Globe Flower(*Ranunculaceæ*)

Attractive border plants, thriving in any good soil, not too dry. The main crop of flowers appear in May and June, but they continue in bloom up to frost. Alladmirable for cutting.

T. Asiaticus. Siberia. Orange flowers on long stems. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

T. Asiaticus, Orange Globe. Very large, globular, orange flowers. 25 cts. each.

T. Europæus. Northern Europe. Bright yellow flowers. (See illustration, page 44.) \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.

T. Europæus albus. White flowers. 25c. ea.

T. Japonicus (*T. Fortunei*). Bright, pure orange. 25 cts. each. See Novelties.

TROPÆOLUM. Nasturtium(*Geraniaceæ*)

T. speciosum. Slender climbing vine; flowers showy, vermilion-red, with long spurs. Not considered hardy, but stood last winter here with some protection. 25c. each.

TUNICA (*Caryophyllaceæ*)

T. saxifraga. Europe. 6 in., 6-10. A miniature Gypsophila, fine for the front of the border and in the rock garden. A tufted, spreading plant with small, rosy lilac flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1 per 10.

Both cases of plants just arrived in perfect condition. Plants were exceptionally large and fine.

Very truly yours, E. POWELL,
Gardener to W. J. Clemson, Esq.

ULMARIA. Meadow Sweet

(Rosaceæ)

These, commonly known as Spireas, are among the very best of border plants, and excellent for cut-flowers. Thrive in rich loam and full sun.

- U. Camtschatica** (*Spiræa Camtschatica*; *S. gigantea*). Manchuria. 5-6 ft., 6-8. Thick, dense panicles of white flowers. 20c. each.
- U. filipendula fl. pl.** (*Spiræa fl. pl.*). Siberia. 18 in., 6-8. Fern-like foliage and solid panicles of creamy white flowers.
- U. purpurea** (*Spiræa palmata*). Japan. 2 ft., 6-8. Palmate foliage and elegant panicles of deep carmine flowers.
- U. purpurea elegans**. Large, loose panicles of white flowers, dotted crimson.
- U. pentapetala fl. pl.** (*Spiræa Ulmaria*). Queen of the Meadow. 3 ft., 6-8. Dark green palmate foliage and fragrant white flowers in dense panicles.
- U. pentapetala aurea variegata**. Flowers same as above; foliage with yellow markings.
- U. rubra** (*Spiræa lobata*). Queen of the Prairie. America. 4-5 ft., 7-8. Large panicles of rich carmine-pink flowers.

\$1.20 per 10, \$8 per 100

UNIOLA. Spike Grass

(Gramineæ)

- U. latifolia**. America. 4-5 ft., 7-8. An ornamental native grass, with graceful panicles of flat, broad spikelets on slender pedicels. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.



Ulmaria Filipendula fl. pl.

VALERIANA. Cats' Valerian

(Valerianaceæ)

- V. officinalis** (Garden Heliotrope). Northern Europe. 5 ft., 6-7. Pinnate foliage and pinkish flowers with odor of heliotrope. In any soil. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

VERBASCUM. Mullein

(Scrophulariaceæ)

- V. nigrum**. Asia. 2 ft., 6-8. Flowers yellow, in long spikes.
- V. Phœnicium**. 2 ft., 6-8. Bright purple or wine-colored flowers in slender racemes. 15 cts. each. \$1.20 per 10

VERNONIA. Ironweed

(Compositæ)

- V. Noveboracensis**. America. 5-6 ft., 8-10. Large heads of dark purple flowers. 15c. each, \$1.20 per 10.

VERONICA. Speedwell

(Scrophulariaceæ)

The dwarf kinds, such as *Rupestris* and *Cercæoides*, are fine for edging, as well as excellent rock plants, as is also *incana*; all are suitable for the border, in any ordinary garden soil, and yield a mass of bloom for cutting.

- V. cercæoides**. Europe. 4 in., 5-6. Small, green, matted foliage, hidden by clouds of bright blue flowers.
- V. gentianoides**. Caucasus. 1 ft., 6-8. Tufted foliage and spikes of pale blue flowers.



Verbascum Phœnicium



Trollius Europæus (See page 42)

VERONICA, continued

- V. incana.** Asia. 1 ft., 7-9. Silvery gray foliage and erect spikes of dark blue flowers.
 - V. longifolia subsessilis.** Japan. 2-3 ft., 8-10. Intense, rich blue.
 - V. longifolia rosea.** Flowers rose-pink.
 - V. spicata.** Europe. 2-3 ft., 6-10. Tall spikes of bright blue flowers.
 - V. spicata alba.** Twelve inches high, with pure white flowers.
- \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100**

VICIA. Vetch

(*Leguminosæ*)

- V. oroboides** (*Orobis lathyroides*; *Lathyrus lathyroides*). 2-3 ft., 5-7. Pretty, violet-blue flowers in short axillary clusters. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

VINCA. Myrtle; Periwinkle

(*Apocynaceæ*)

Prostrate vines with evergreen foliage, used mostly for carpeting both in full sun and shade. The flowers, singularly simple and pretty, appear in early spring, and again in late fall. Well-known cemetery plants.

- V. minor.** Flowers single blue. \$1 per 10, \$6 per 100.

VINCA, continued

- V. minor alba.** Flowers single white. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.
- V. minor fl. pl.** Flowers double; dark purple. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

VIOLA. Violet

(*Violaceæ*)

Free-flowering plants for border and rockery, in sun and partial shade, in common garden soil.

- V. cornuta** (Horned Violet). Europe. 9 in., 5-11. Large purple flowers.
- V. cornuta alba.** Large white flowers. \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.
- V. cornuta hybrida.** Very large flowers, in about 12 named varieties. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.
- V. odorata.** Europe. 4 in., 4-6. The common Violet; blue flowers.
- V. odorata, The Tsar.** Double violet-blue flowers on stiff stems. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.
- V. pedata** (Bird's-foot Violet). America. 6 in., 4-5. Deeply cut foliage and blue flowers. In dry sandy soil. 15c. each, \$1.20 per 10.
- V. pedata bicolor.** Upper petals rich purple, lower petals pure white. 20c. each, \$1.50 per 10.
- V. pubescens.** America. 9 in., 6-7. Heart-shaped foliage and yellow flowers. In dry shaded situations. 15c. each, \$1.20 per 10.

YUCCA. Adam's Needle and Thread

(*Liliaceæ*)

- Y. filamentosa.** America. 2 ft., 6-7. Evergreen, bayonet-shaped foliage and fragrant, cup-shaped creamy white flowers on spikes 6 to 7 feet long. For sandy and dry soil. \$1.20 per 10, \$10 per 100.



Veronica longifolia subsessilis

Fronds of the *Osmundas*

Hardy Ferns

Nowhere among hardy plants can more delicately cut foliage of graceful and varied form and in more beautiful shades of green be found than among Hardy Ferns.

As a class, they are of the easiest possible culture, requiring only such special treatment as may be necessary in view of their varied habits. The shade and moisture-loving species are to be treated separately from those that thrive in sunny or exposed situations, and a little care in the preparation of the soil will enable any one to successfully cultivate them.

Ferns naturally love a soil well enriched with leaf-mold, and a careful addition of this to common garden soils is in many cases the only special preparation required. In the case of the moisture-loving species, however, it is usually necessary to add peat where possible, and provide moisture free from stagnancy. Watering is often very necessary in unusually dry seasons.

For embellishing shady spots where few other things are able to succeed, and where the soil is not robbed by the roots of trees, Ferns will give most gratifying results; then, again, they are very useful to clothe the ground under deep-rooting trees, while in the rockery they are quite indispensable for giving variety of foliage and subtropical effect. In the flower border an occasional group of the sun-loving species often gives a desirable variety of foliage, and at the edge of the shrubbery they can be grouped to great advantage.

Prices are per ten; five at ten rate. No order booked for less than five of a variety

Suitable for Wet or Boggy Places

DRYOPTERIS. Shield Fern

(*Polypodiaceæ*)

- D. Thelypteris** (*Aspidium Thelypteris*). 1 ft.
Fronds 2 to 3 inches wide and 2 feet long,
scattered on a black root-stock. \$1.
- D. Boottii** (*Aspidium Boottii*). Evergreen,
lanceolate leaves about 2 feet long. \$2.

OSMUNDA. Flowering Fern

(*Osmundaceæ*)

- O. cinnamomea** (Cinnamon Fern). 4 ft., 4-5.
Beautiful leaves, 6 to 10 inches wide, from
a large, vertical rootstock. \$2.
- O. regalis** (Royal Fern). 3 ft. Large clumps
of pale green leaves. \$2.

WOODWARDIA. Chain Fern

(Polypodiaceæ)

- W. Virginica.** 2 ft. Leaves finely cut, 5 to 8 inches wide. \$1.50.

For Culture in the Open, with Full Sun

ASPLENIUM (Polypodiaceæ)

- A. Filix-fœmina** (Lady Fern). America. 3 ft. Fine delicate fronds and very variable.

DENNSTAEDTIA. Hay-Scented Fern
(Polypodiaceæ)

- D. punctilobula.** 18 inches. Light green, tripinnatifid leaves, 5-8 inches wide, from a slender, creeping rootstock. \$1.

MATTUECCIA (Polypodiaceæ)

- M. Struthiopteris** (Ostrich Fern). 4 ft. Dark green leaves, 6 to 10 inches wide, growing in a circle. Very handsome. \$1.50.

OSMUNDA

- O. Claytoniana.** 2 ft. Fronds, when unfolding, are covered with loose wool. \$2.

In Moist Places, Requiring Some Shade

ADIANTUM. Maidenhair Fern

(Polypodiaceæ)

- A. pedatum.** 18 in. Very graceful. \$1.20.

ASPLENIUM

- A. Filix-fœmina.** 3 ft. See above.
A. thelypteroides (Silver Spleenwort). 3 ft. Fronds 5 to 6 inches wide. \$1.

CYSTOPTERIS. Bladder Fern

(Polypodiaceæ)

- C. bulbifera.** 18 in. Light green leaves, wide at the base, tapering to a point. \$1.

DRYOPTERIS

- D. cristata** (Crested Fern). 1 ft. Evergreen, narrow fronds. \$1.20.
D. cristata Clintoniana. 3 ft. Leaves much wider at the base. \$1.50.
D. Filix-mas (Male Fern). 18 in. Leaves evergreen, growing in circles; one of the best. \$2.50.
D. Goldieana. 3-4 ft. Deep green foliage, tapering toward both ends. \$1.50.
D. marginalis. 18 in. Evergreen, bluish fronds, 4 to 6 inches wide and rather thick. \$1.
D. Noveboracensis. 1 ft. Foliage pale green, slender, tapering toward both ends, in clusters from a creeping rootstock. \$1.20.
D. spinulosa. 18 in. Evergreen, finely cut foliage, 4 to 6 inches wide. \$1.
D. Thelypteris. See above.

PHEGopteris. Cliff Brake

(Polypodiaceæ)

- P. hexagonoptera** (Beech Fern). 1 ft. Delicate foliage, a foot or more wide. \$1.

POLYSTICHUM (Polypodiaceæ)

- P. acrostichoides** (Christmas Fern). 1 ft. The well-known Dagger Fern so extensively used by florists; evergreen; will succeed anywhere. \$1.

WOODWARDIA (Polypodiaceæ)

- W. areolata** (Sausage Fern). 1 ft. Leaves 3 to 4 inches wide; can also be used in the bog. \$1.50.

Evergreen Ferns Among Rocks and Ledges

ASPLENIUM

- A. platyneuron** (Spleenwort). 1 ft. In shade; very pretty. \$1.
A. Trichomanes (Maidenhair Spleenwort). 3-6 in. Exceedingly graceful plants with a number of fronds about one-half inch wide. \$1.20.

CAMPTOSORUS

- C. rhizophyllus.** 6 in. Very appropriately named the "Walking Fern," because the leaves bend over, and where the apex strikes the ground a new plant is formed. Foliage simple, tapering from a heart-shaped base. \$1.

CHEILANTHES

- D. lanosa** (Lip Fern). 6 in. Fronds tripinnatifid, slightly hairy; soft to the touch. \$1.50.

CRYPTOGRAMMA

- C. acrostichoides** (Rock-Brake). 6 in. Leaves 4 to 6 inches long, on tufted, straw-colored stalks. \$1.50.

POLYPODIUM

- P. vulgare** (Wall Fern). 9 in. Fronds 2 to 3 inches wide, with bare stems. Makes a perfect carpet. \$1.20.

WOODSIA

- W. Ilvensis** (Rusty Woodsia). 6 in. Leaves about an inch wide, growing in rosettes. \$1.20.
W. obtusa. 9 in. Leaves hairy, in clusters, 3 to 4 inches wide. \$1.20.

- DENNSTÆDTIA punctilobula.** 18 in. See above.

- DRYOPTERIS marginalis.** 18 in. See above.

- OSMUNDA Claytoniana.** 2 ft. See above.

- POLYSTICHUM acrostichoides.** 1 ft. See above.

Terrestrial Orchids

I offer eight varieties of these beautiful, but little-known plants. They are perfectly hardy, and, with some care and attention to their requirements, will give more pleasure than perhaps any other class of plants. They prefer deep loam, in which some peat or leaf-mold has been added; all, with the exception of the *Habenarias*, must have shade, or at least partial shade, and any attempt to grow them in the sun will be a failure.

APLECTRUM

- A. hyemale** (Adam and Eve). 1 ft., 4-5. Greenish brown flowers, spotted white and purple, in racemes. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per 10.

CYPRIPEDIUM

- C. acaule** (Lady's Slipper). 1 ft., 6-7. Bright rose-pink flowers. Does very well in dry, rocky soil. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per 10.
- C. pubescens** (Yellow Lady's Slipper). 1 ft., 6-7. Large, yellow flowers, on fine stems. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.
- C. spectabile**. 18 in., 6-7. Deep rose with white shadings, on leafy stems. 25c. each.

GOODYERA

- G. pubescens** (Rattlesnake Plantain). 1 ft., 7-8. Oval, white-veined foliage in close rosettes; white flowers in a short, dense spike. 15 cts. each, \$1 per 10.

HABENARIA

- H. blephariglotis**. 18 in., 7-8. Spikes of pure white, beautifully fringed flowers and spurs three times as long as the flowers. 50 cts. each.
- H. ciliaris**. 18 in., 7-8. Flowers brilliant orange, and spur twice as long as the lip. 25 cts. each.

ORCHIS

- O. spectabilis**. 9 in., 4-5. Racemes of small white and purple flowers; foliage consists of two large, shiny leaves, 6 to 7 inches long. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per 10.



Cypripedium pubescens

A recent visit to the Blue Hill Nurseries, South Braintree, of which Julius Heurlin is proprietor, proved very interesting. Some four years ago Mr. Heurlin started in business with small capital, but abundant energy and a determination to succeed. Purchasing some 40 acres of land some 400 feet above the sea-level, which was practically virgin forest, he is gradually clearing it and making a capital nursery out of it. Hardy Perennials are the leading feature at Blue Hill Nurseries, and some ten acres are devoted to them; this space will be added to each year. All the best standard varieties and the leading novelties are grown, and grown well, too, as the numerous prizes and medals awarded in Boston and elsewhere will testify. It was a pleasure to see a nursery which was practically clear of weeds. Trees, shrubs and fruit trees are also grown by Mr. Heurlin, who has a large and increasing clientele of customers. W. N. C.

The herbaceous plants received from you were all in prime condition and very satisfactory. Also the shrubs were of extra good quality and really beyond expectation.

Very truly yours,

CARL J. SANTHESON,
Gardener to Alden A. Thorndike, Esq.

The stock was received in good order and was very satisfactory in every way. Thanking you for your prompt attention.

Very truly yours,

WM. H. PUNCHARD.

Coniferae

EVERGREEN, OR RESINOUS TREES

Frequently transplanted, with fine roots and well-balanced tops. Prices quoted here are for such sizes as have been found most satisfactory for general planting. Other sizes in stock, both larger and smaller, will be quoted on request. This note applies to all trees and shrubs in this Catalogue.

ABIES. Fir

| | Each |
|--|--------|
| A. concolor. 3 feet | \$3 00 |
| A. concolor violacea. 3 feet | 3 50 |
| A. Fraseri. 2 feet | 50 |
| A. Nordmanniana. 3 feet | 2 50 |
| A. Veitchii. 2-3 feet | 3 00 |



Picea pungens glauca

PICEA. Spruce

| | Each |
|--|--------|
| P. alba. 3 feet | \$0 50 |
| P. alba cærulea. 2-3 feet | 50 |
| P. Engelmanni. 3 feet | 1 50 |
| P. Engelmanni glauca. 3 feet | 2 50 |
| P. excelsa. 2-3 feet | 25 |
| P. excelsa Remontii. 1½ feet | 1 25 |
| P. excelsa inverta. 3 feet | 2 00 |
| P. excelsa Gregoriana. 1½ feet | 1 00 |
| P. nigra. 2-3 feet | 25 |
| P. nigra pumila. 1½ feet | 1 50 |
| P. nigra Doumetti. 2-3 feet | 1 50 |

PICEA, continued

| | Each |
|--|--------|
| P. polita. 3 feet | \$1 50 |
| P. pungens glauca. 3 feet | 3 00 |
| P. pungens glauca Kosteri. 3 feet | 5 00 |
| 1½ feet | 2 00 |
| P. pungens glauca Kosteri pendula. 3 ft. 10 00 | |

PINUS. Pine

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| P. Austriaca. 2-3 feet | 50 |
| P. Cembra. 3 feet | 2 00 |
| P. excelsa. 1½ feet | 50 |
| P. Mughus. 2 feet | 50 |
| P. parviflora. 2-3 feet | 1 50 |
| P. ponderosa. 2 feet | 1 00 |
| P. Strobus. 2-3 feet | 25 |
| P. Strobus nana. 2 feet | 1 50 |
| P. sylvestris. 2-3 feet | 25 |

PSEUDOTSUGA. Douglas' Spruce

| | |
|---|------|
| P. Douglasii. 3 feet | 1 25 |
| P. Douglasii glauca. 2-3 feet | 1 25 |
| P. Douglasii glauca pendula. 3-4 feet | 2 50 |

TSUGA. Hemlock

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| T. Canadensis. 3-4 feet | 75 |
| 4-5 feet | 1 50 |
| T. Caroliniana. 2½ feet | 1 25 |
| T. Hookeriana. 3 feet | 2 50 |

SCIADOPITYS. Umbrella Pine

| | |
|------------------------------------|------|
| S. verticillata. 1½ feet | 2 00 |
| 3 feet | 5 00 |

LARIX. Larch

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| L. Europæus. 4-5 feet | 50 |
| L. Kämpferi. 4-5 feet | 1 00 |
| L. leptolepis. 6-7 feet | 75 |

CHAMÆCYPARIS. Retinospora; Cypress

| | Each |
|---|--------|
| C. sphæroides ericoides. 1½ feet | \$0 50 |
| C. Andeyensis. 2-3 feet | 1 50 |
| C. obtusa. 2 feet | 1 50 |
| C. obtusa alba variegata. 2½ feet | 1 50 |
| C. obtusa aurea gracilis. 3 feet | 3 00 |
| C. obtusa compacta. 2 feet | 1 50 |
| C. obtusa filicoides. 3 feet | 1 75 |
| C. obtusa flava spicata. 2½ feet | 1 75 |

CHAMÆCYPARIS, continued Each

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| C. obtusa lycopodioides. | 2½ feet . . . | \$1 75 |
| C. obtusa nana aurea. | 2 feet | 1 75 |
| C. obtusa nana gracilis. | 1½ feet | 1 75 |
| C. pisifera. | 3 feet | 1 25 |
| C. pisifera aurea. | 3 feet | 1 50 |
| C. pisifera filifera. | 2 feet | 1 00 |
| C. pisifera filifera aurea. | 2 feet | 2 00 |
| C. pisifera filifera gracilis. | 2-3 feet | 2 00 |
| C. pisifera plumosa. | 2-3 feet | 50 |
| C. pisifera plumosa argentea. | 2-3 feet | 1 00 |
| C. pisifera plumosa aurea. | 2-3 feet | 75 |
| C. pisifera plumosa sulphureum. | 2-3 ft. | 1 00 |
| C. pisifera plumosa squarrosa. | 3 feet | 1 00 |

JUNIPERUS. Juniper Each

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| J. Chinensis alba spica. | 3 feet | \$1 25 |
| J. Chinensis aurea. | 3 feet | 1 50 |
| J. Chinensis aurea variegata. | 2-3 ft. | 1 25 |
| J. communis. | 2-3 feet | 50 |
| J. communis nana aurea. | 1½ feet | 75 |
| J. communis Hibernica. | 2-3 feet | 30 |
| | 3-4 feet | 50 |
| J. communis oblonga pendula. | 2 ft. | 75 |
| J. Virginica. | 2 feet | 25 |
| J. Virginica aurea elegantissima. | 2-3 feet | 1 25 |
| J. Virginica glauca. | 2-3 feet | 1 25 |
| J. Virginica glauca pendula. | 2-3 feet | 1 50 |
| J. Virginica Jacobii. | 3 feet | 1 50 |
| J. Virginica Schottii. | 2-3 feet | 1 50 |
| J. sabina prostrata. | 1½ feet | 1 00 |
| J. sabina tamariscifolia. | 3 feet | 1 50 |

THUYA. Arborvitæ

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|------|
| T. Occidentalis. | 2 feet | 20 |
| T. Occidentalis Ellwangeriana. | 2-3 ft. | 50 |
| T. Occidentalis globosa. | 2 feet | 75 |
| T. Occidentalis lutea. | 2-3 feet | 1 00 |
| T. Occidentalis pyramidalis. | 2 feet | 25 |
| T. Occidentalis recurva nana. | 1½ feet | 75 |
| T. Occidentalis Vervæneana. | 2-3 feet | 50 |
| T. Occidentalis Wareana. | 3 feet | 75 |
| T. Occidentalis Wareana lutea. | 2 feet | 1 00 |
| T. Orientalis. | 2 feet | 20 |

THUYOPSIS

| | | |
|---------------|------------------|------|
| T. dolobrata. | 2 feet | 1 00 |
|---------------|------------------|------|

TAXUS. Yew

| | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|------|
| T. baccata. | 3-4 feet | 1 00 |
| T. baccata fastigiata. | 2-3 feet | 1 50 |
| T. Washingtonii. | 1½ feet | 75 |
| T. Canadensis. | 1 foot | 25 |

CEDRUS. Cedar Each

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------|
| C. Atlantica glauca. | 3 feet | \$2 50 |
|----------------------|------------------|--------|

TAXODIUM. Bald Cypress

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------|
| T. distichum. | 2 feet | 25 |
| T. distichum pendula novum. | 3 feet | 1 50 |

For Hedges and Windbreaks

| | | |
|--|------------------------|---------|
| PICEA Engelmanni (Engelmann's Spruce). | 12-18 inches | \$10 00 |
| P. excelsa (Norway Spruce). | 2-3 feet | 10 00 |
| P. alba (White Spruce). | 2-2½ feet | 10 00 |
| P. alba cœrula (Blue Spruce). | 1½ ft. | 10 00 |



Rhododendron maximum (See page 50)

| | | |
|--|------------------------|---------|
| Picea nigra (Black Spruce). | 1-2 feet | \$10 00 |
| PINUS Strobus (White Pine). | 1½-2 feet | 10 00 |
| THUYA Occidentalis (American Arborvitæ). | 1½ feet | 5 00 |
| T. Orientalis (Eastern Arborvitæ). | 12-18 inches | 5 00 |

Evergreen Shrubs

| | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|--------|
| ANDROMEDA floribunda. | 18-24 inches | \$1 00 |
| A. polifolia. | 1½ feet | 25 |
| AZALEA amœna | | 50 |
| BERBERIS dulcis | | 25 |
| B. aquifolia. | 1 foot | 15 |
| B. ilicifolia. | 1½ feet | 50 |
| CALLUNA vulgaris | | 25 |

EVERGREEN SHRUBS, continued

| | Each |
|--|--------------|
| COTONEASTER microphylla. 2 feet . . . | \$0 50 |
| DAPHNE cneorum | 50 |
| DENDRUM buxiphyllum | 25 |
| ERICA vagans | 35 |
| EUONYMUS radicans. Climbing . . . | 10 |
| E. radicans, Little Pet | 15 |
| ILEX opaca. 1½ feet | 50 |
| KALMIA latifolia. 1½-2 feet | 60 |
| LEUCOTHOE Catesbæi. 1-1½ feet . . | 25 |
| RHODODENDRON Catawbiense. 3-4 feet | 2 00 |
| R. maximum. 4-5 feet | 2 50 |
| R. Cunninghami. White; 15 to 20 buds. | 1 00 |
| Rhododendrons, Parsons' Hybrids— | Each 10 |
| Atropurpurea elegans. Purple. \$1 75 | |
| Caractacus. Crimson | 1 75 \$15 00 |
| General Grant. Scarlet | 1 75 15 00 |
| President Lincoln. Soft rose | 1 75 15 00 |
| Parsons' Gloriosa. Light rose. . . . | 1 75 15 00 |
| Parsons' grandiflora. Red | 1 75 15 00 |
| Purity. White | 1 75 15 00 |

Roses

HYBRID PERPETUAL

| | Per 10 | 100 |
|--|--------|---------|
| Alfred Colomb. Crimson | \$2 50 | \$20 00 |
| Anne de Diesbach. Carmine-pink | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| Baroness Rothschild. Pink | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| Clio. Flesh | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| Duchess of Albany. Deep pink. . . . | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| General Jacqueminot. Crimson. | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| John Hopper. Rose | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| La France. Satiny pink | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| Louis Van Houtte. Maroon | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| Mabel Morrison. White | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| Magna Charta. Carmine | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| Mad. Gabriel Luizet. Pink | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| Marshall P. Wilder. Cherry-red . . . | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| Merveille de Lyon. White | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| Paul Neyron. Deep rose | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| Camille de Rohan. Crimson | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| Ulrich Brunner. Cherry-red | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| Mad. Plantier. White | 2 50 | 20 00 |

STANDARD

In variety. 75 cts. each, \$5 per 10.

ROSA RUGOSA

| | Per 10 | 100 |
|--|--------|---------|
| R. rugosa. Red | \$1 50 | \$12 00 |
| R. rugosa alba. White | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| R. rugosa, Mad. Georges Bruant. Double white | 2 00 | 15 00 |

Climbing Vines

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--|--------|--------|---------|
| ACTINIDIA arguta | \$0 50 | \$3 00 | |
| AKEBIA quinata | 20 | 1 50 | \$12 00 |
| AMPELOPSIS quinata Englemanni (Woodbine) | 20 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| A. Veitchii (Boston Ivy) | 20 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| ARISTOLOCHIA Siphon (Dutchman's Pipe) | 50 | 4 00 | |
| CELASTRUS scandens (Roxbury Wax-work). | 20 | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| CLEMATIS flammula | 25 | 2 00 | |
| C. montana | 25 | 2 00 | |
| C. paniculata | 20 | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| C. coccinea. See Herbaceous Plants. | | | |
| C. vitalba (Traveler's Joy) | 25 | 2 00 | |
| C. viticella (Virgin's Bower) | 25 | 2 00 | |
| HEDERA Helix (English Ivy) | 15 | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| LONICERA brachypoda Halliana (Honeysuckle) | 20 | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| L. flexuosa aurea reticulata (Golden Honeysuckle). | 20 | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| PERIPLLOCA Græca (Silk Vine) | 20 | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| ROSA, Crimson Rambler. | 25 | 2 00 | |
| R., Dorothy Perkins | 25 | 2 00 | |
| R., Lady Gay | 1 00 | | |
| TECOMA radicans (Trumpet Vine) | 20 | 1 50 | |
| VITIS æstivalis (Pigeon Grape) | 20 | 1 50 | |
| V. cordifolia (Frost Grape) | 20 | 1 50 | |
| V. Labrusca (Fox Grape). | 20 | 1 50 | |
| WISTARIA Chinensis. Heavy | 75 | 7 00 | |
| W. Chinensis alba. Heavy. | 1 00 | 10 00 | |
| W. Chinensis. 4 years | 40 | 3 00 | |
| W. Chinensis alba. 4 yrs. | 50 | 4 00 | |
| W. magnifica. 4 years | 40 | 3 00 | |

Weeping Deciduous Trees

| | Each |
|--|--------|
| BETULA. Birch | |
| B. alba laciniata pendula. 7-8 feet . . . | \$1 00 |
| B. alba pendula tristis. 6-7 feet | 2 00 |
| B. alba pendula Youngi. 5-6 feet | 1 00 |
| CARAGANA arborescens pendula (Siberian Pea Tree). 5-7 feet | 1 50 |
| CARPINUS betulus pendula (Hornbeam). 6-7 feet | 2 00 |

WEeping DECIDUOUS TREES. continued

| | |
|---|--------|
| CORNUS florida pendula (Dogwood) | Each |
| 4-5 feet | \$2 00 |

FAGUS. Beech

| | |
|--|------|
| F. sylvatica pendula . 4 feet | 1 00 |
| F. sylvatica purpurea pendula . 4-5 feet. | 1 25 |

FRAXINUS. Ash

| | |
|--|------|
| F. excelsior pendula . 10 feet | 3 00 |
| F. excelsior aurea pendula . 6-7 feet | 2 00 |

| | |
|--|------|
| MORUS , Teas' Weeping (Mulberry). | |
| 5 feet | 1 00 |

SALIX. Willow

| | |
|--|----|
| S. Babylonica . 8-10 feet | 50 |
| S. Americana pendula . 5 feet | 50 |

| | |
|--|------|
| TAXODIUM distichum pendulum novum (Bald Cypress). 3 feet | 1 50 |
|--|------|

ULMUS. Elm

| | |
|---|------|
| U. suberosa pendula . 7 feet | 2 00 |
| U. Camperdowni . 6 feet | 75 |

Deciduous Trees

ACER. Maple

| | |
|--|------|
| A. saccharum (Sugar Maple). 10-12 ft. | 1 00 |
| A. platanoides (Norway Maple). 10-12 feet | 1 00 |
| A. platanoides , Geneva Purple. 5 feet | 75 |
| A. polymorphum (Japanese Maple) | 75 |
| A. polymorphum atropurpureum | 1 50 |
| A. polymorphum dissectum purpureum | 1 50 |
| A. polymorphum dissectum | 1 50 |
| A. polymorphum atrosanguineum | 1 50 |
| A. Pseudo-platanus (Sycamore Maple) | |
| Leopoldii . 5 feet | 1 00 |
| 10 feet | 2 00 |
| A. Pseudo-platanus , Prinz Handjery. 6 feet | 1 50 |
| A. Pseudo-platanus , Simon Louis Frere. 8 feet | 1 50 |
| A. dasycarpum pyramidale . 8 feet | 1 00 |
| ÆSCULUS rubicunda (Red-Flowering Horse-Chestnut). 10 feet | 3 00 |

BETULA. Birch

| | |
|---|------|
| B. alba atropurpurea (Purple Birch). 5-7 feet | 1 00 |
| B. fastigiata (Pyramidal Birch). 4-6 ft. | 1 00 |
| B. Maximowiczii (Large-leaved Birch). 4-5 feet | 1 50 |
| B. papyracea (Canoe Birch). 5-7 feet | 50 |

CASTANEA. Sweet Chestnut

| | |
|---|-------------|
| C. Americana . 6-7 feet | Each \$0 75 |
| C. vesca (Spanish Chestnut). 3-4 feet. | 50 |

CATALPA

| | |
|--|------|
| C. Bungei . 6-7 feet | 1 75 |
| C. Kämpferi . 12 feet | 1 00 |
| C. speciosa . 8-10 feet | 75 |

| | |
|--|------|
| CEDRELA Sinensis . 7-8 feet | 1 00 |
|--|------|

CERASUS. Flowering Cherry

| | |
|---|------|
| C. Sinensis rosea plena . 6-7 feet | 1 25 |
| C. Sinensis Sieboldii alba plena . 6-7 ft. | 1 25 |

| | |
|---|----|
| CERCIS Canadensis (Red Bud). 2-3 ft. | 40 |
| 3-4 feet | 50 |

| | |
|---|------|
| CERCIDIPHYLLUM Japonicum . 4-5 ft. | 1 00 |
|---|------|

| | |
|---|----|
| CHIONANTHUS Virginica (White Fringe). 4 feet | 75 |
|---|----|

| | |
|--|----|
| CORNUS floridus (Flowering Dogwood). 4 feet | 50 |
|--|----|

| | |
|--|----|
| CRATÆGUS , Wm. Paul (Double-Flowering Scarlet Hawthorn). 5-6 feet | 75 |
|--|----|

| | |
|---|------|
| DIMORPHANTHUS Manchurica . 5-8 ft. | 1 00 |
|---|------|

FAGUS. Beech

| | |
|--|------|
| F. asplenifolia (Fern-leaved Beech). 3-4 feet | 1 00 |
| F. sylvatica (European Beech). 6-8 ft. | 75 |
| F. sylvatica purpurea major (Blood Beech). 6-8 feet | 1 00 |
| F. heterophylla (Cut-leaved Beech). 4-5 feet | 1 00 |

FRAXINUS. Ash

| | |
|--|------|
| F. excelsior aurea . 4-5 feet | 50 |
| F. excelsior elegans superba . 3-4 feet | 1 00 |
| F. Ornus (Flowering Ash). 3 feet | 25 |

| | |
|--|----|
| GINKGO biloba (Maidenhair Tree). 6 feet | 75 |
|--|----|

| | |
|--|----|
| HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora . 4-5 feet | 75 |
|--|----|

GLEDITSCHIA. Honey Locust

| | |
|--|------|
| G. horrida . 5-6 feet | 1 00 |
| G. macrantha . 5-6 feet | 1 00 |

| | |
|---|----|
| LIRIODENDRON tulipifera (Tulip Tree). 6-8 feet | 75 |
|---|----|

| | |
|--|------|
| LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua (Sweet Gum). 5-6 feet | 1 00 |
|--|------|

MAGNOLIA (Full of Buds)

| | Each |
|---|--------|
| M. Alexandrina. Purplish; 5-6 feet . . . | \$3 00 |
| M. Lennei. Crimson; 5-6 feet . . . | 3 00 |
| M. Soulangeana. Carmine; 5-6 feet . . . | 3 00 |
| M. stellata (Halliana). Pure white. 2-3 feet | 3 00 |

All Magnolias are white, with the outside of petals shaded.

PAVIA. Dwarf Buckeye

| | |
|---|----|
| P. macrostachya. 2 feet | 50 |
| P. macrostachya rubra. 1 foot | 50 |

POPULUS. Poplar

| | |
|---|----|
| P. alba argentea. 6-8 feet | 50 |
| P. alba Bolleana. 5-7 feet | 50 |
| P. alba fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar). 6-8 feet | 25 |

PLATANUS. Plane

| | |
|---|------|
| P. pyramidalis. 10 feet | 1 00 |
| P. Suttnerii (variegated). 5-6 feet . . . | 1 50 |

PRUNUS. Double-Flowering Almond

| | |
|--|--------|
| P. Sinensis alba plena. Double white; Each 4-5 feet | \$0 50 |
| P. Sinensis rosea plena. Double red. 3-4 feet | 50 |

PYRUS

| | |
|--|------|
| P. Jœnsii (Bechtel's Crab). 4-5 feet . . | 1 00 |
| P. aucuparia (Mountain Ash). 4-5 feet . | 25 |
| P. domestica (Service Tree). 3-4 feet . | 25 |



Amorpha canescens

QUERCUS. Oak

| | Each |
|--|--------|
| Q. palustris (Pin Oak). 5-6 feet . . . | \$0 75 |
| Q. suber (Cork Oak). 4-5 feet | 75 |
| Q. pedunculata aurea (Golden Oak). 6 feet | 1 50 |
| Q. pedunculata fastigiata (Pyramidal Oak). 5-6 feet | 75 |
| Q. pedunculata elegantissima variegata. 6-8 feet | 1 50 |
| Q. pedunculata argentea variegata. 5 ft. | 1 50 |
| Q. pedunculata lantana marginata. 6-8 feet | 1 50 |

ROBINIA Bessoniana (Acacia). 8 feet . 1 00

SOPHORA Japonica (Pagoda Tree).

| | |
|-------------------|------|
| 12 feet | 2 00 |
|-------------------|------|

ULMUS. Elm

| | |
|--|------|
| U. campestre corylifolia purpurea. 5-6 feet | 1 00 |
| U. campestre Van Houttei. Yellow. 8 ft. | 2 00 |
| U. latifolia (Dutch Elm). 8-10 feet . . | 75 |
| U. montana atropurpurea. 6-7 feet . . | 1 00 |
| U. montana Dampierii. 6-7 feet . . . | 1 00 |
| U. montana Dampierii aurea. 5 feet . . | 1 50 |

Deciduous Shrubs

AMORPHA

| | 10 | 100 |
|--|--------|---------|
| A. canescens (Lead Plant) | \$1 20 | \$10 00 |
| A. fruticosa (False Indigo). 4-5 feet | 1 20 | 10 00 |

ARALIA pentaphylla. 18-30

| | | |
|------------------|------|-------|
| inches | 1 20 | 10 00 |
|------------------|------|-------|

AZALEA

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------------------------|--------|------|---------|
| A. arborescens | \$0 50 | 4 00 | |
| A. calendulacea | 50 | 3 00 | |
| A. mollis | 50 | 4 00 | \$35 00 |
| A. nudiflora | 25 | 2 00 | |
| A. Pontica (named) | 1 00 | 8 00 | 70 00 |
| A. Yaseyi | 50 | 4 00 | |
| A. viscosa | 50 | 4 00 | |

BERBERIS. Barberry

| | 10 | 100 |
|---------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| B. Thunbergii. 1½ feet | \$1 20 | \$10 00 |
| 2 feet | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| B. vulgaris. 2 feet | 1 00 | 8 00 |
| B. vulgaris purpurea. 2-3 ft. | 1 20 | 10 00 |

CALYCANTHUS floridus

| | | |
|----------------------------------|------|-------|
| (Spice Bush). 2-3 feet | 1 50 | 12 00 |
|----------------------------------|------|-------|

CARAGANA arborescens (Si-

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|-------|
| berian Pea Tree). 3-4 ft. | 2 00 | 15 00 |
|-----------------------------------|------|-------|

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

CEPHALANTHUS occiden-
talis (Button Bush) . . . \$2 00

CLETHRA alnifolia (Sweet
Pepper). 2 feet . . . I 20 \$10 00

COLUTEA arborescens (Blad-
der Senna). 2-3 feet . . 2 00 15 00

CORNUS. Dogwood

C. alba (Sibirica). 3-4 feet. 2 00 15 00

C. sanguinea. 3 feet . . . 1 00 8 00

C. sericea. 3-4 feet . . . 1 00 8 00

C. alba elegantissima. 2 feet. 2 00

C. alba Spæthi. 1½ feet . . 2 50

CORYLUS purpurea (Purple
Hazel). 1½ feet . . . 2 50

COTONEASTER Simonsi.
2-3 feet . . . I 20 10 00

CYDONIA Japonica (Japa-
nese Quince). 2-3 feet . . I 20 10 00

CYTISUS. Laburnum

C. alpinus. 2-3 feet . . . \$1 50 \$12 00

C. capitatus. 3 feet . . . I 50 12 00

C. hirsutus. 1½ feet . . . I 00 8 00

C. purpureus . . . 2 50 20 00

C. scoparius (Scotch Broom).
3-4 feet . . . I 20 10 00

CRATÆGUS oxyacantha (Eng-
lish Hawthorn). 2 to 3 feet. I 00 8 00

DAPHNE Mezereum. See Her-
baceous Plants.

DESMODIUM. See Lespedeza.

DEUTZIA

D. crenata plena. 2 feet . . . I 00 8 00

D. Lemoinei. 1½ feet . . . I 50 12 00

D. Lemoinei compacta. 1½ feet. I 50 12 00

D. gracilis. 1½ feet . . . I 00 8 00

DIERVILLA. Weigela

D., Eva Rathke. 2-3 feet . . I 50 12 00

D. grandiflora rosea. 2 feet . . I 20 10 00

ELÆAGNUS longipes (Ole-
aster). 3 feet . . . 2 50 20 00

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell

F. Fortunei. 3 feet . . . \$1 20 \$10 00

F. suspensa. 3 feet . . . I 20 10 00



Cytisus capitatus

FOTHERGILLA gardeni, 2 ft. . \$5 00

GENISTA tinctoria. 2-3 feet . I 00 \$8 00

HIBISCUS

H. Syriacus (Rose of Sharon),
named. 2-3 feet . . . I 20 10 00

H. Syriacus variegata. 2-3 feet. I 50 12 00

HIPPOPHAE rhamnoides (Sea
Buckthorn). 2-3 feet . . . I 00 8 00

HYDRANGEA

H. paniculata. 4 feet . . . I 50

H. paniculata grandiflora. 2 ft. I 20 10 00

HYPERICUM densiflorum. 2-3
feet . . . I 20 10 00

HYSSOPUS officinalis. 1 foot . I 00 6 00

ILEX verticillata (Black Alder).
1½ feet . . . I 20 10 00

KERRIA. Corchorus

K. Japonica. 2-3 feet . . . I 20 10 00

K. Japonica fl. pl. 2-3 feet . . I 20 10 00

K. Japonica variegata. 1 foot . I 00 8 00

LESPEDEZA

L. bicolor. 3-5 feet . . . I 50 12 00

L. Sieboldii . . . I 50 12 00



Yucca filamentosa (See page 44)

LIGUSTRUM. Privet

| | 10 | 100 |
|--|--------|--------|
| L. Ibota. 2-3 feet | \$1 00 | \$8 00 |
| L. ovalifolium (California Privet). 2-3 feet | 1 00 | 6 00 |
| L. vulgare (English Privet). 2-3 feet | 1 00 | 8 00 |
| L. vulgare aurea (Manda's). 1 ft. | 2 00 | |

LONICERA. Honeysuckle

| | 10 | 100 |
|---------------------------------|--------|---------|
| L. Albertii | \$1 50 | \$12 00 |
| L. Morrowii. 4-5 feet | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| L. Tatarica. 3-4 feet | 1 20 | 10 00 |

LAVANDULA. See Herbaceous Plants.

MYRICA cerifera (Bayberry).
2 feet 1 50 12 00

PHILADELPHUS. Mock Orange

| | 10 | 100 |
|--|--------|---------|
| P. coronarius. 3-4 feet | \$1 20 | \$10 00 |
| P. coronarius foliis aurea. 2-3 ft | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| P. grandiflora. 3-4 feet | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| P. Lemoinei. 1½ feet | 2 00 | |
| P. Lemoinei Avalanche. 1½ ft. | 2 00 | |
| P. Lemoinei erectus. 1½ feet | 2 00 | |
| P. Lemoinei Mantau d' Hermine. 1½ feet | 2 50 | |
| P. Lemoinei, Mont Blanc. 1½ ft | 2 50 | |
| P. Lemoinei speciosissima. 3-4 feet | 1 50 | 12 00 |

PHYSOCARPUS

| | | |
|---|------|-------|
| P. opulifolia (Ninebark). 3-4 feet | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| P. opulifolia aurea (Golden Spirea). 3-4 feet | 1 20 | 10 00 |

POTENTILLA fruticosa (Cinquefoil). 2-3 feet 1 00 8 00

PTELEA

| | | |
|--|------|-------|
| P. trifoliata (Hop) 4-5 feet | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| P. trifoliata aurea (Golden Hop) 1½ feet | 1 00 | 8 00 |

RHODOTYPUS kerrioides. 2-3 feet 1 20 10 00

RHUS. Sumach

| | | |
|---|------|-------|
| R. Canadensis (aromatica). 3-4 feet | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| R. Cotinus, Purple Fringe. 3-4 feet | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| R. typhina laciniata. 3 feet | 5 00 | |

ROSA

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|-------|
| R. alpina. 2-3 feet | 2 50 | |
| R. rugosa. See Roses. | | |
| R. blanda. 2-3 feet | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| R. lucida. 2-3 feet | 1 00 | 10 00 |
| R. multiflora. 3-5 feet | 1 00 | 10 00 |
| R. nitida. 2-3 feet | 1 50 | 12 00 |

SALIX. Willow

| | | |
|----------------------------------|------|-------|
| S. pentandra. 5-6 feet | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| S. vitellina. 5-6 feet | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| S. discolor. 5-6 feet | 1 50 | 12 00 |

SAMBUCUS. Elder

| | | |
|---|------|-------|
| S. melanocarpus. 4-5 feet | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| S. nigra aurea (Golden Elder). 2 feet | 1 00 | 8 00 |

SHEPHERDIA argentea (Buffalo Berry). 2-3 feet 5 00

SPIRÆA

| | 10 | 100 |
|--|--------|---------|
| S. Bumalda. 2-3 feet | \$1 20 | \$10 00 |
| S. callosa. 2-3 feet | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| S. callosa alba. 1½ feet | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| S. callosa superba. 2-3 feet | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| S. sorbifolia. 3-4 feet | 1 00 | 8 00 |
| S. Thunbergii. 2-3 feet | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| S. Van Houttei. 3 feet | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| S. Watereri. 1 foot | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| S. prunifolia fl. pl. 2-3 feet | 1 20 | 10 00 |

SYMPHORICARPUS

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|------|-------|
| S. racemosa (Snowberry). 3 ft. | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| S. vulgaris (Coral Berry). 3 ft. | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| S. vulgaris variegata. 3 feet | 1 20 | 10 00 |

SYRINGA

| | | |
|------------------------------------|------|-------|
| S. Chinensis. 2 feet | 2 50 | |
| S. Persica alba. 2 feet | 3 00 | |
| S. Rothmagensis. 2-3 feet | 2 50 | |
| S. vulgaris. 2 feet | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| S. vulgaris alba. 2-3 feet | 2 00 | |

SYRINGA VULGARIS HYBRIDA

1-1½ feet

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Alphonse Lavallee. Double; fine hyacinth-like trusses. | | |
| Bertha Dammann. Single; immense white truss. | | |
| Charles X. Single; magnificent dark red truss. | | |
| Mme. Abel Chatenay. Double; snow-white; extra fine. \$1. | | |

SYRINGA VULGARIS HYBRIDA, continued

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Mme. Briot. Double; bright lilac. | | |
| Mme. Casimir-Perier. Double; large, creamy white truss. | | |
| Mme. Lemoine. Double; pure white; very vigorous. | | |
| Marie Legraye. Single; white; plant dwarf. | | |
| Mathieu Dombasle. Double; red and lavender. | | |
| Michel Buchner. Double; pale lilac; plant dwarf. | | |
| Obelisque. Double; white; splendid. \$1. | | |
| President Carnot. Double; lilac, with white eye; late. | | |
| President Grevy. Double; dark blue, edged rose; magnificent. | | |
| Senateur Volland. Double; pink, with rosy red buds; dwarf. | | |
| Souvenir de Ludwig Spæth. Single; dark purple. | | |
| Souvenir de Louis Thibaut. Double; dark lilac. \$1. | | |

Except where noted, 5 cts. each

TAMARIX

| | 10 | 100 |
|-------------------------------|--------|-----|
| T. Gallica. 1½ feet | \$1 00 | |
| T. Odessianum. 3 feet | 2 50 | |

VIBURNUM

| | | |
|--|------|---------|
| V. lantago. 3-4 feet | 2 50 | |
| V. Lantana. 3-4 feet | 2 50 | |
| V. Opulus (Snowball). 1½ ft. . . . | 1 20 | \$10 00 |
| V. Opulus sterilis (High Bush Cranberry). 2 feet | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| XANTHORHIZA apiifolia. Clumps | 1 50 | 12 00 |



Border of Ornamental Hardy Grasses

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JULIUS HEURLIN
GRADUATE HORTICULTURIST AND
LANDSCAPE GARDENER

THE BLUE HILL NURSERIES
SOUTH BRAINTREE
MASSACHUSETTS



ADVICE GIVEN AS TO HOW, WHAT, WHEN AND WHERE TO PLANT